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N. M. 145-S

CANADA

Department of Northern Affairs and
National Resources

National Museum

NOTE BOOK

No. 1

SEASON OF 1952

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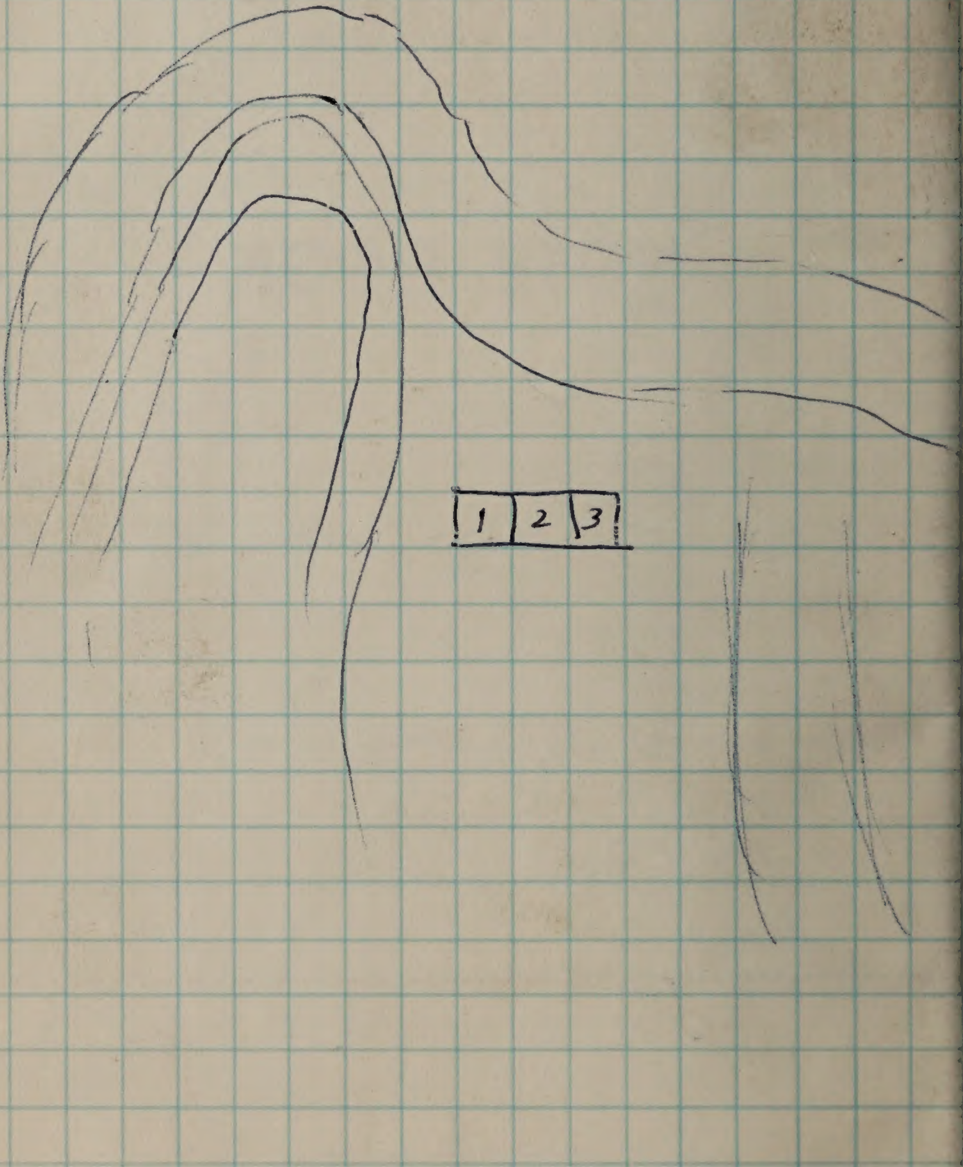
Map of Sturgeon Weir



June 10 – Sturgeon ~~River~~ weir outlet

Square 1 – level 1 – north one foot of square at depth 4" found sherds & red ochre then running across center of square from north to south noticed a black streak (root mold) – general stratigraphy seems to be 2" of humus then ash & refuse 1 to 3" (dark in color) then into brown loam – no sherds out of it though a scraper and chips did occur
(level 1 is 0 – 6") and level 2 are chips & scrapers in brown

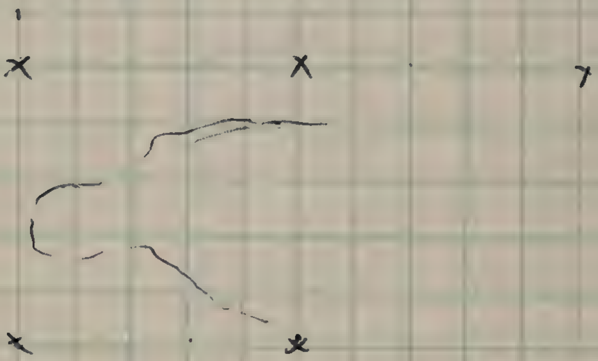
June 11-12 Started square 3 —
Here pottery was mainly just under ~~sq~~ humus in Level 1. There were a few chips in brown soil underneath mixed with gravel level 2 (4-8"). In N.W corner block went down to depth of 8 inch (Pit I) - so numbered lots of bone & sherd in it but no evidence of fire!

Rock reached about 1 foot down.

June 12 - Dug square 2 -
A great deal of the pottery about 2 inches from surface in grass root. It continued to ~~[illegible]~~ 5" below surface then brown soil with nothing in it but a little gravel. Beside sherds got 2 bone points with unilateral barbs and a number of scrapers & projectile points

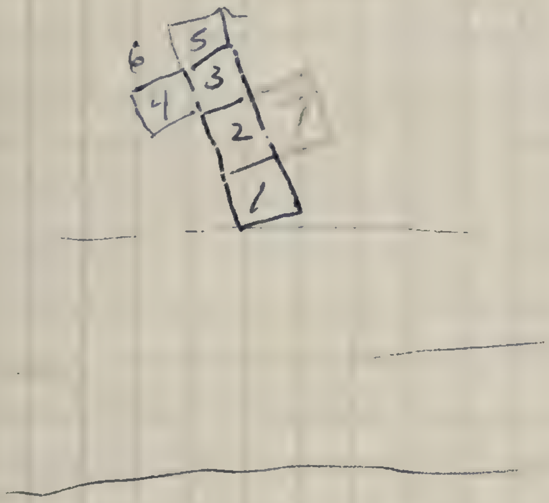
June 13 - Did survey - saw Woody.

June 14 Fleway site on Jackson Island
dug 2 squares



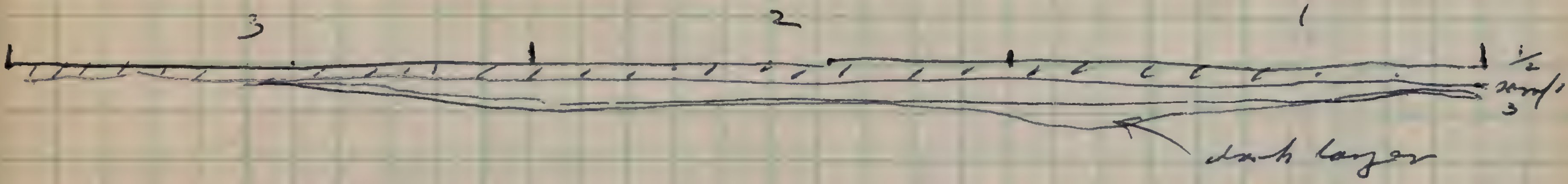
June 15 – Franklin site

Dug 3 small squares here in level 1 (the leaves & humus – use pottery & modern stuff. Level 2 junction of sand & humus



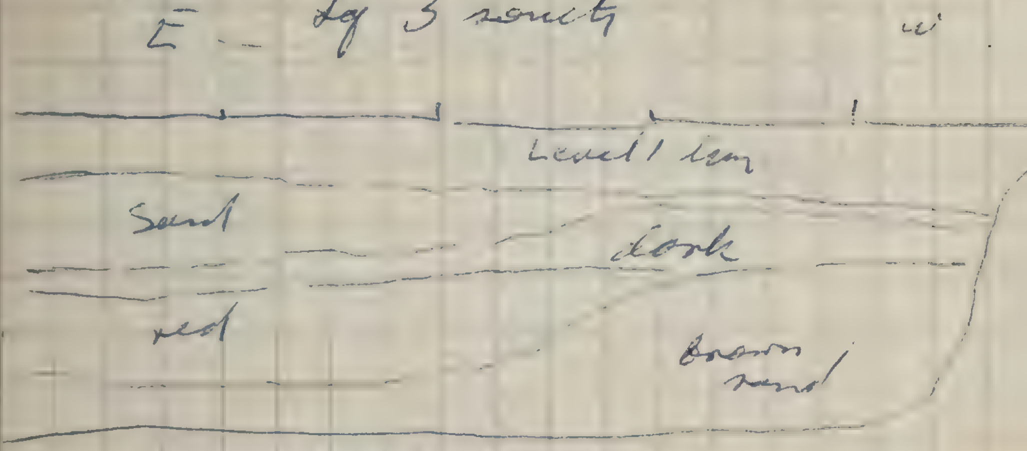
here mainly use while there is 1/2 inch level of sand & clean black layer of refuse (level 3) these has several pottery 3 scrapers – and a side notched pt.

Franklin sch:

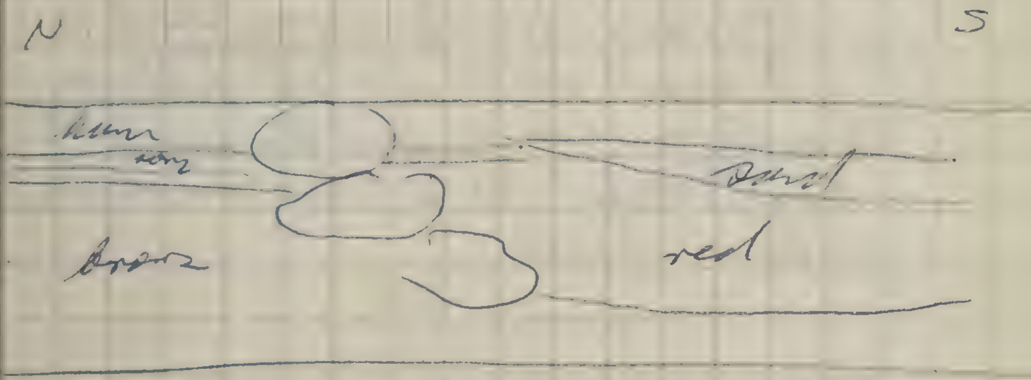


~~[illegible]~~ June 16

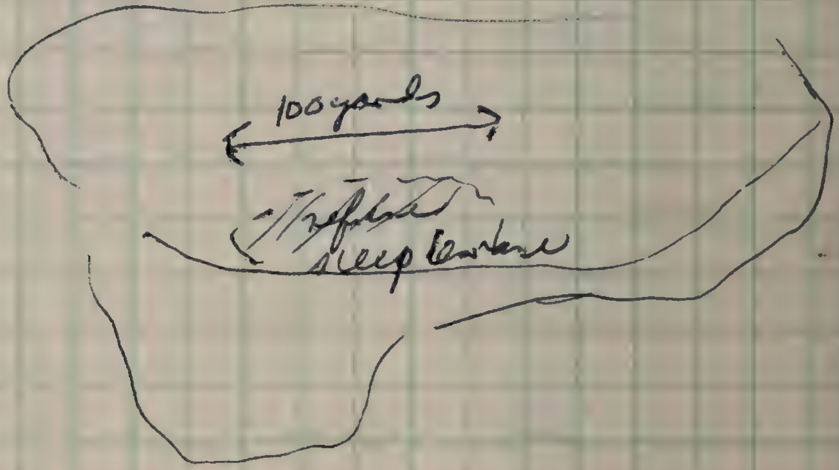
Sq 3 south



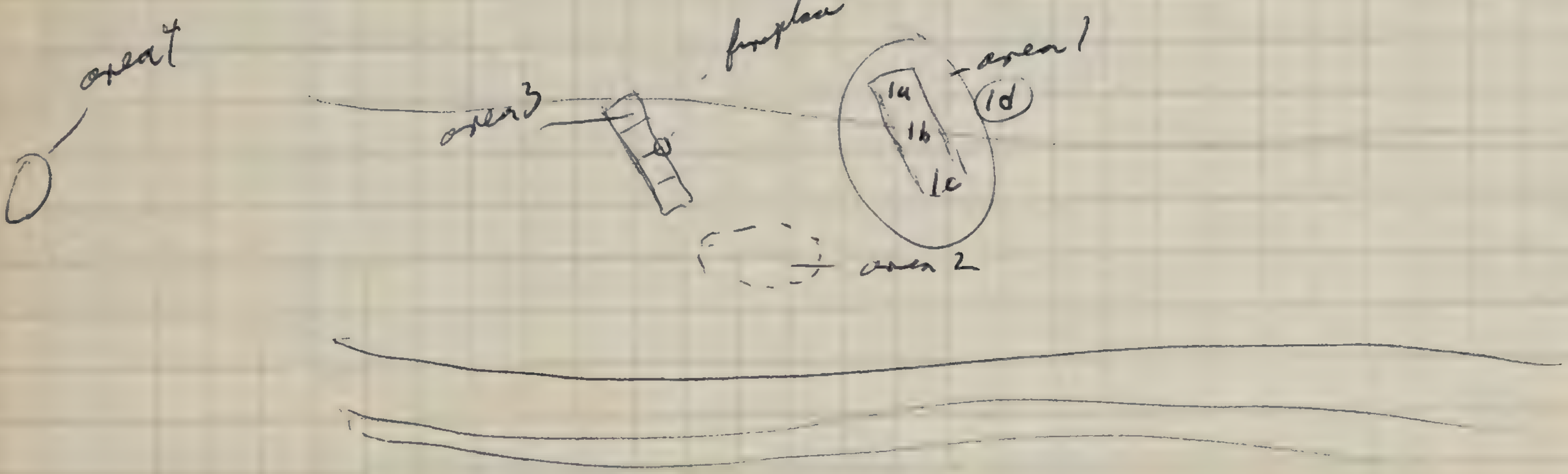
Sq 3 east



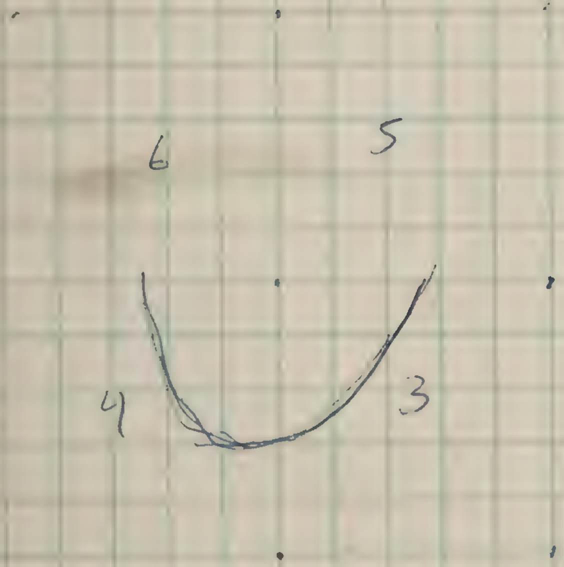
June 17 - Went to take Attapapuskow / Sourdough bay. on Hudson Bay Island with Doug Evans, Harry Bradley, Walter Hlady & Jack & Richard H Jobert.



On top of steep terrace about 20 feet above water is a site following contour of bank for a distance of about 300 feet. It is Cree and sherds appear in patches


area 4
area 3
fireplace
area 1
1a
1b
1c
1d
area 2

Franklin 2ln



Gd Mo

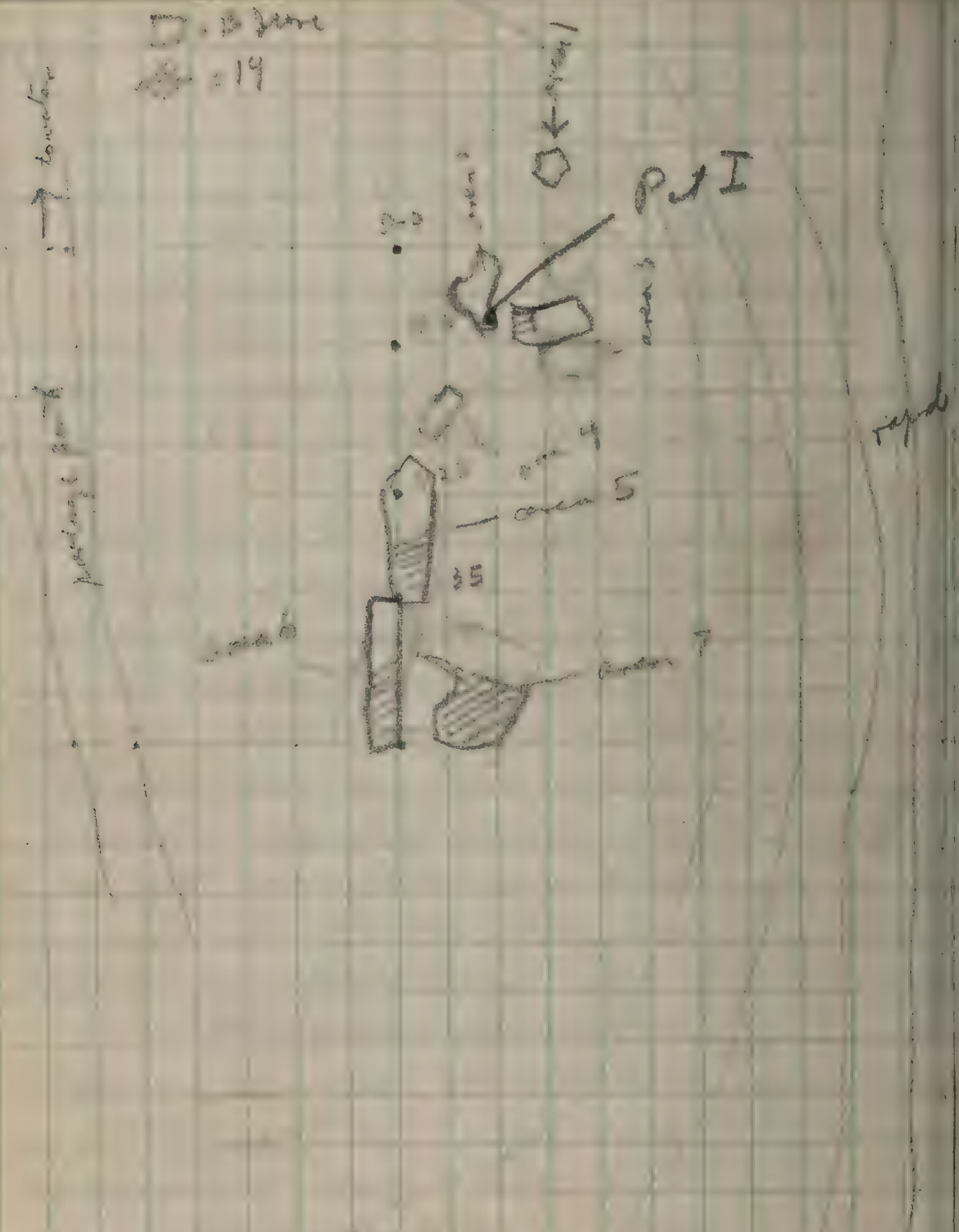
= 5|2ct

June 12 – Gd No-1 – Anglican house on north side of Sturgeon weir River west of Amisk Lake – set up stakes along a rough east-west axis parallel to the

Meyer-Oakes began in S5W50 while Mundy & [illegible] in E50

E50 – took off humus down to a depth of 4" in 10 ft² of square found a vegetable area full of rotted [illegible] wood [illegible] bone in it + some charcoal – Underneath this was grey clay and the material level from 4 to 8 inches below the surface came from it. One flake side scraper came from 2 inches down in the clay N4E48'8". Just north of these were 2 small chert chips at the same depth. In the center of the square lying on top of clay was a utilized blue chert fragment

S5W50 — Meyer-Oakes cleaned off humus down to clay – no artifacts found


□ . B stove
⊕ : 14
towards
river
Pit I
area 1
area 3
area 4
area 5
35
area 6
area 7
rapid

June 13 - Gd Mo-2 - This is on
1959 the height of land on spruce
portage just west of the portage
and above the bank overlooking
the rapids. Dug here in 1956
and found sherds in 2 small areas.
- laid up a north-south 50 ft
line and triangulated in
areas of excavation - The two areas
of [illegible] in 56 were designated
area 1 and 2 (see map)

Area 1 - Area 1 - contained very little in
it only a few sherds immediately
under the humus in the top of a
brown soil

Area 2 - Area 2 - had a large number of
[illegible] sherds which lay just
under the humus. Chips were
[illegible] but [illegible] with sherds
Gray silts at a depth of about
six inches

Area 3 - There was a narrow trench about
a yard wide and by the end of the
day 6 feet long that was dug
from the west border of Area 2.
In the extreme west the
stratigraphy was the following
2" to 4" humus, 2 to 4" brown soil
1/2 inch dark streaks and then gray
silt; The sherds and [illegible]
a end of [illegible] [illegible]

came from the top of the brown and that was labelled level 1. The bottom dark strata and later the lowest brown sand was level 2. There was recovered through screening: one flake, 2 sherds, 3 obsidian flakes [illegible] and scraper [illegible] a large fragment of unworked. - Dug by Mag. Hersh & level 1 foot by Margo Locke

Circle 4 - Since an area 4' by 2' was cleaned off and charcoal found in a thin 2" (orange) layer of brown sand accompanied just below the humus - Dug by Margo Locke only level 1 from it

Circle 5 - There was a long (10 feet) trench 2½ feet deep by Wendy & Angelica Wilson extending from area 4 to 6. The brown sand stretched to about 6 inches and more probably faded into gray. Only one level from it - A small black [illegible] sedge from [illegible]

Circle 6 - There is about 5 by 2' level feet east of area from N35 E50 where brown soil (level 1) was removed by Margo Clarke as well as a pit top

Area 7 – [illegible] & [illegible] along this square (not too well). The brown soil just under the humus became Level 1 (2 to 4") then Level 2 was the rest of the brown soil (4" to 5 or 8") then came Level 3 supposedly from gray soil. Actually the junction of gray – brown is so irregular that it is impossible to tell. Level 1 showed only a few chips of quartz. Level 2 showed 2 projectile bases, 3 point tips & at least 2 end scrapers as well flake unifaces. The material & chips are mainly quartz and looks like Level 2 of Area 3. A biface fragment may have come from the gray soil.

June 14 – Area 3 – [illegible] [illegible]
from edge of area is west end of
Level 3. Trench | upper level
got some sherds associated
C14 with burned bone. The [illegible]
was saved with sherds for
C14. Fuller excavation
P.11 revealed that this was a pit
13' square oriented NE-SW.
It was 5" below brown layer
which was 5" [illegible]. There
was a concentration of flakes
along west wall which included
sherds

Area 5 was finished northward 2 feet
wide and all artifacts were in
brown sand.

Area 6 was continued east 6 feet
from [illegible] and 2 feet wide. A few (?)
sherds turned up at bottom of
brown but many chips were in
level 2 at bottom of brown. A little
bone occurred in level 1
Area 7 was [illegible] carried to the
north and a new [illegible] [illegible] pl.
and numerous chips [illegible]
were in [illegible] brown or [illegible]
in yellow.

June 27 left Edmonton for Aklavik
June 28 - Contacted Alec Smith, for guide and radio old Smith - Also unpacked equipment. picked up mail.
June 29 - Order food + proof read Manitoba report
June 30 - started collecting drop cans & sorting food + equipment into four caches - A, B, C, D and X
July 1. - Finished sorting
July 2 - no plane as fire
July 3 - packed plane but fog & rain no trip

July 4 - at 9 o'clock made trial drop on Arctic airstrip - all ok. Jack Wainwright, pilot - Mac Neil, navigators and bombing director, Lowther bombardier and Alec Irish loader. Left at 10:15 - went down coast & up Firth. First bombing on gravel bar around bend & on opposite side from Joe Creek. Four cans on target. (cache C)

Then up front past glacier and just on other (west) side of mouth of Mancha Creek (Cache A). Four passes at target, 1 ashcan broke, 2 ok can, 2 ash can, toolcan, ~~toolcan and~~ 2 sacks & shovels. Thus we bombed Alaska in a direct scatter pattern on July 4th - oh independence day. Then back to Mutton chop Lake below glacier - unloaded Jack & Lowther & equipment for Camp B. Then Jack & Mac back to Arctic in 55 minutes (2 o'clock). Ate lunch and back to Mac Neil Lake to unload Cache D under tent. Then a bumpy ride over British mountains to Cache B with its food. Camp all prepared. Ate & slept early.

July 5 (Saturday) - spent morning straightening up camp and then separated food stuff (perishables & non perishable foods & equipment.

About 2 o'clock went down to see around the front [illegible] mainly looking for a pond - no sites. saw a half moon

3 hrs walking

on our lake. Then supper & another
hrs wlkg walk. Took 2 pictures in Ektachrome looking
up valley toward glacier. Then latter took
two down the Firth. 2 ea of camp. One of
Lowther with them and one me & Alec with
them. To bed by 10:30 and it was lovely
& cool & no mosquitos. Terrific ~~[illegible]~~
scenic country.

July 6 - Went up Firth from ~~Dog [illegible]~~
~~Mutton~~ Chop along river edge - each on a
separate terrace to boulder area just
hrs walking below glacier. Then returned down along
edge of hills and went up short distance
in 3 side canyons. - no luck. saw 2
goods spots across river. beautiful
weather. carried a light packboard for
first time.

July 7. - Went down stream to mouth of
Glacier Creek (from east). On stream
7 hrs. walking entering Firth from east about 1 mile
above on a very low terrace & small
stream found the remains of what
looks to be an old sod roofed cabin -
site 1 rectangular in outline & slightly
semi-subterranean. Some logs were
stone ax cut, a few iron axe and some
sawed. Also some sawed bone & found
a carved bone wedge (our first artifact).
Then on way home just west of
end Mutton Chop Lake found grave or

cross with handmade nails with
Panikpuk written on it on highest
NeVn 1 terrace in westward bend of river 2
Site terrace. Below it a small lake and
2 on middle terrace between lake &
river lots of tent rings, odd
boulders & possible piles of rocks
for graves. Will investigate this
further in the future. Found Eskimo
plates later.

July 8 - Went down to site 2 - Panikpuk
4 hrs and forded Firth then up stream
walking to creek opposite south end of
& wading lake. Looked potential but
wasn't. Then went up the stream
to the west of it. Returned for
lunch about 2 o'clocks and
began sorting for big trip
tomorrow. Also checked maps.

July 9 - Got late start but finally
got to half-way creek on right hand
9 hrs side. Everybody was badly overloaded
walking and everybody developed blisters
All the way on east side

July 10 - Called a halt and we rested
up in the morning. Alec and I
went up halfway creek about a
3 hrs mile and found a recent camp
walking on the low terrace of the
north bank

July 11 - Went on down to Cache C meat
8 hrs and found that only one of the four
walking

cans had survived the air drop.
Fortunately we were able to salvage about half of its since it had not rained.
- Picked up and sorted most of it.
- There are large modern camps on the island at Cache C as well as on the next island upstream

July 12 - Gordon sorted and found out we have 14 days food while Alec and I built a elevated cache on the high bank. Then in afternoon
4 1/2 hrs walking
Alec and I went down past Joe Creek and around rough bend of the Firth then back to camp over the mountain

July 13 - On the stream across from the big bend above Joe Creek saw modern camp remains that should be further investigated in the hope there is stratigraphy. Then forded
7 hrs walking
2 crossing
river around from Big Bend and came up to Glacier Creek on west side then forded the River again. What a [illegible] and walk. Saw lots of aircraft that night. It also rained that night

July 14 — Rain - though Gordon and I went 1 hour up Glacier creek.

July 15 - Walked in rain back to Base camp
4 hours
and found Helicopters and Beaver at our lake. Went with Helis up to

Mancha and found cache to be ok. Then went up canyon on east side of Firth adjacent to blow-hole. Found flakes of bone as well as radius & ulna of a buffalo. Will have to be further investigated as this is a reputed site

July 16 — Went on ground tour with Helio ~~down~~ up Firth to Mancha then south along the border. Made two stops looking at geological features on mountain top. Then stopped on small bare topped hill at 140°55 and 68°20 between Thomas and Old Crow Creeks. Evidence of long occupation from radio aerials back. Area littered with bone. On east end of summit in bare spots found chips including a prismatic blade and end of bl and biface fragment. Digging in bone revealed refuse & chips from just below humus. Then on over to lake on Babbage river then back up Thomas Creek were saw a huge caribou corral (Eskimo) of fairly recent vintage. Then back to camp and end of helicopter. No walking and covered about 400 miles.

NbVo-1
Site 3
1 survey

July 17 – rain all day – shot a fox in the evening

July 18 – Went up Firth to beginning of braided area below glacier & then crossed over to west side and looked at one valley directly to west of end of braided area. Then continued up west side in bad nigger heads to Tea Creek coming in from west. After supper went up tea creek to the fork lowering high & low terraces on south side. Found old cabin and plenty of iron ax cutting but little else.

8 hrs walking
2 crossings

July 19 – Crossed Firth to east side and saw three canyons south of tea creek. searched them all carefully. The first two had cabin recent cutting & stumps but no bone or artifacts. Then crossed to west side to small creek just south of tea creek. All in all it was eight hours of soggy walking with no success. ~~After~~ Ate supper and then began investigating spots of bone on 40-60' terrace B. around camp. Turned up considerable area of bone, a few chips one small double arrow point and a microblade, and a possible antler point. It looks like Cape Denbigh. Took 3 photos of the site looking north.

8 hrs
walking
9 crossing

ite 4

Seem to have a 4 terrace situation in most of the valley

Terrace A - 10-15" above river course often water swept (& good walking ie low cover small willows - no nigger heads.

Terrace B - 30-50' - nigger heads but well defined.

Terrace C - 60-90' - well defined but not always apparent - very bad walking with gullies, frost boils, niggerheads etc

Terrace D - over 100' - seem to be erosional but often has gravel on its surface.

Occasional one gets the idea that terraces around the glacier are lake scarps not river deposited, but need a physiographer to tell.

July 20 - Began excavation on site 4. First set up a trench 5 by 25 on east end of site. We nearly completed 0-0 in the morning finding no defined cultural layer but bones & a few chips about 2" above sand in humus. In the North center part of the square was a mass of burned rock with ash & burned bone underneath it. Only significant finds were a blade and a buffalo incisor & 3 phalange. The humus was almost 9" thick in the north part of square

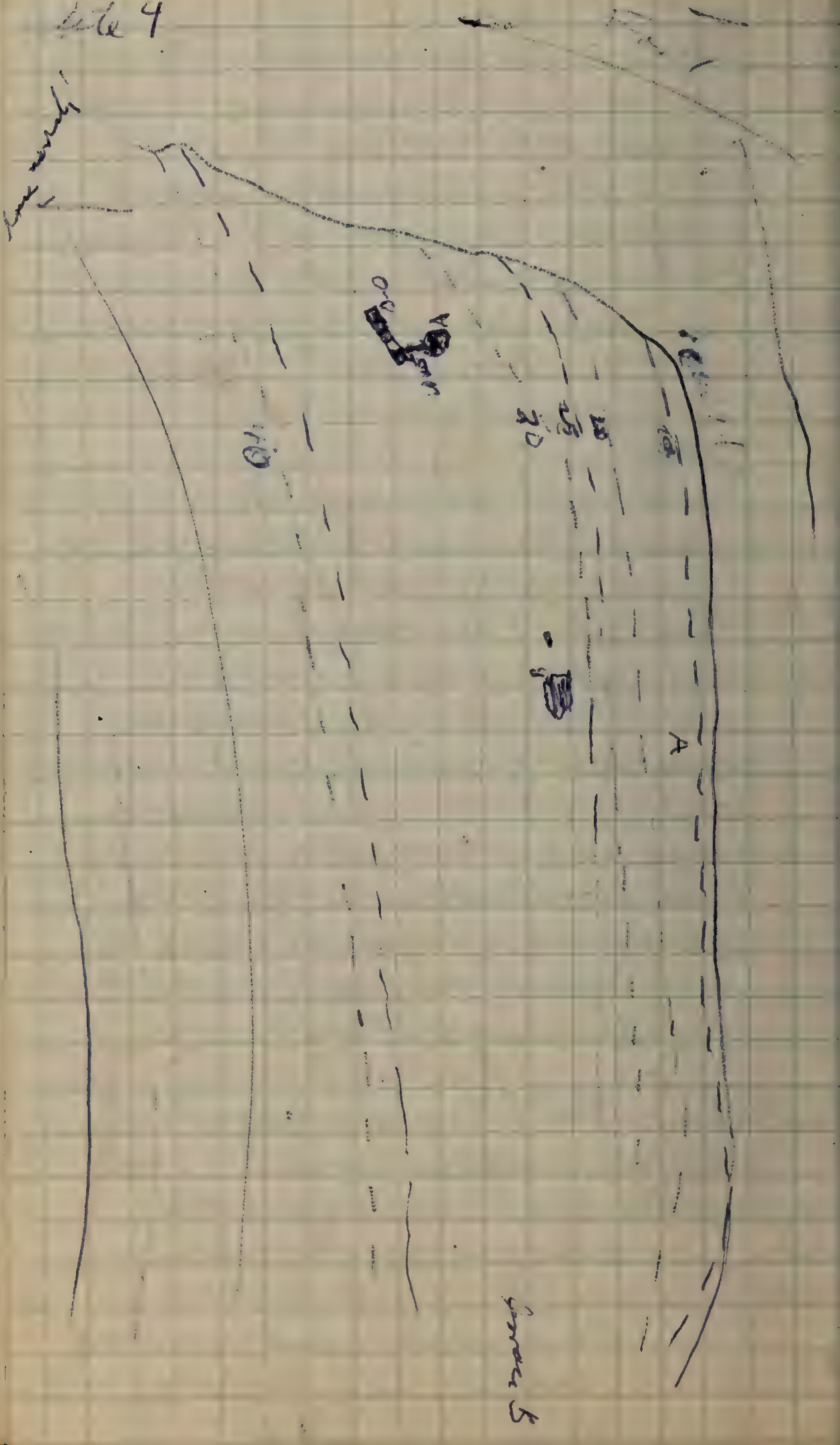
Jonathan dug in E10 and the moss was very shallow (4") & only a few bones occurred. Alec Irish dug ½ of E20 and the west half of this square has a well defined ash floor in it. Chips & 2 side scrapers (as well as yesterday's
floor 1 point) came from the sod just above the ash layer - floor 1. Lots of bone in the whole square

→ In the afternoon it rained but after supper went back to work. E20 was the big producer with a side blade, end of blade scraper, burin (?) on a flake
of bone and 2 possible side scrapers, E10 had in a discarded chunk of humus a snub nosed end scraper (from N.W. corner) while area A had a microblade, burin spall and a triangular end scraper. From area B collected quite a bit of antler and a retouched microblade.

Rained hard that night and until noon next day.

July 21 — Walked up along west side of ice sheet to cache A. Saw three good side canyons but
8 hrs walking hurried on because of rain.
3 watching Actually it is only a 7 hour walk on fairly good ground but we looked briefly at Tundra creek.

Site 4



July 22 - Made a traverse north,
& up first canyon below Mandlea
where there is a good ridge & lots
5 hrs of recent camp remains - no luck.
walking got caught in rain.

July 23 - Crossed River to east just
north of southern most cliffs above
glacier just north of so called
fish hole. In the first small
eastward extending canyon found
some bone (including the buffalo
tibia-fibia mentioned earlier as
Site 5 well as a microblade, a small
fragment of biface and 2 chips
It is a poor site as there is
considerable seepage from steep
slopes. Then went northward &
examined next two small canyon
that are badly grassed over.
Then went over the mountain
to the big canyons than has
a narrow pass into Old Crow
Flat drainage. Got caught in
4 o'clock rain again. This canyon
hrs walking looked good but we could find
wading nothing. A helio-cupter survey
would help. Then back across
the ice and more wading.

July 24 - made field catalogue of site 4

3 microblades from area A, area B retouched, E20,
1 blade with retouched snapped end - E20
1 semi-lunar flake side blade - 0-0
3 flakes end retouched - area B, area A, E20
1 burin spall - area A
1 burin ? - E20
1 lozenge arrow point - E20
2 snub nosed end scrapers - E10, area A
1 blade with 1 edge retouched - 0-0
1 bone beamer - 0-0
1 pointed rib 0-0
1 notched rib E20
4 side utilized flakes, area B, E20, E20, E20
1 utilized pebble (for end scraper?) - area B
1 blade - 0-0
1 antler arrow? in 3 piece - area B.
1 antler needle? in 4 piece " B
1 pointed antler " B
6 antler frag " B
1 buffalo long bone E20 (7 discarded from 0-0
4 " phalange 0-0
1 " incisors 0-0
2 wolverine " 0-0
7 caribou teeth " area B
2 " phalanx "
also duck (5), caribou 50, sheep 8 } area B
fox 2

2 hrs walking - They went down the high cut banks 2 streams past the entrance of Mancha on west side of glacier

July 25 - Started up Firth on west side and did about 2 hours and came to a well pronounced B. terrace on west side of Firth on south end of Mancha valley. Extending from where Firth cuts into this bank for about ½ mile south were recent eskimo camp remains. Stopped for lunch and got caught in six hours of rain. After rain looked around and found grooved hammer and flint chips attesting to the fact that it is prehistoric also. This is site 6. Don't see how previous survey missed it.

NdVp-1
Site 6
2 wallings

uly 26 - Made one traverse over to a hill at junction of Mancha on southeast corner in back of site 6. Then returned to 6 and crossed river and went on up east side through rolling hills to final pass into Old Crow before Firth make its big divide. The valley is broad & sloping with few or no terrace and little bare spots.

hrs walk walking

July 27 — Returned down east side to find Alaska party camped

6 hrs walking & surveying — nearby Sharp, Drew & Roy. Then crossed river and looked at first small canyon south of cliffs on east side of Fork above Fish-hole. On high terrace found two possible site leads on a very high terrace above

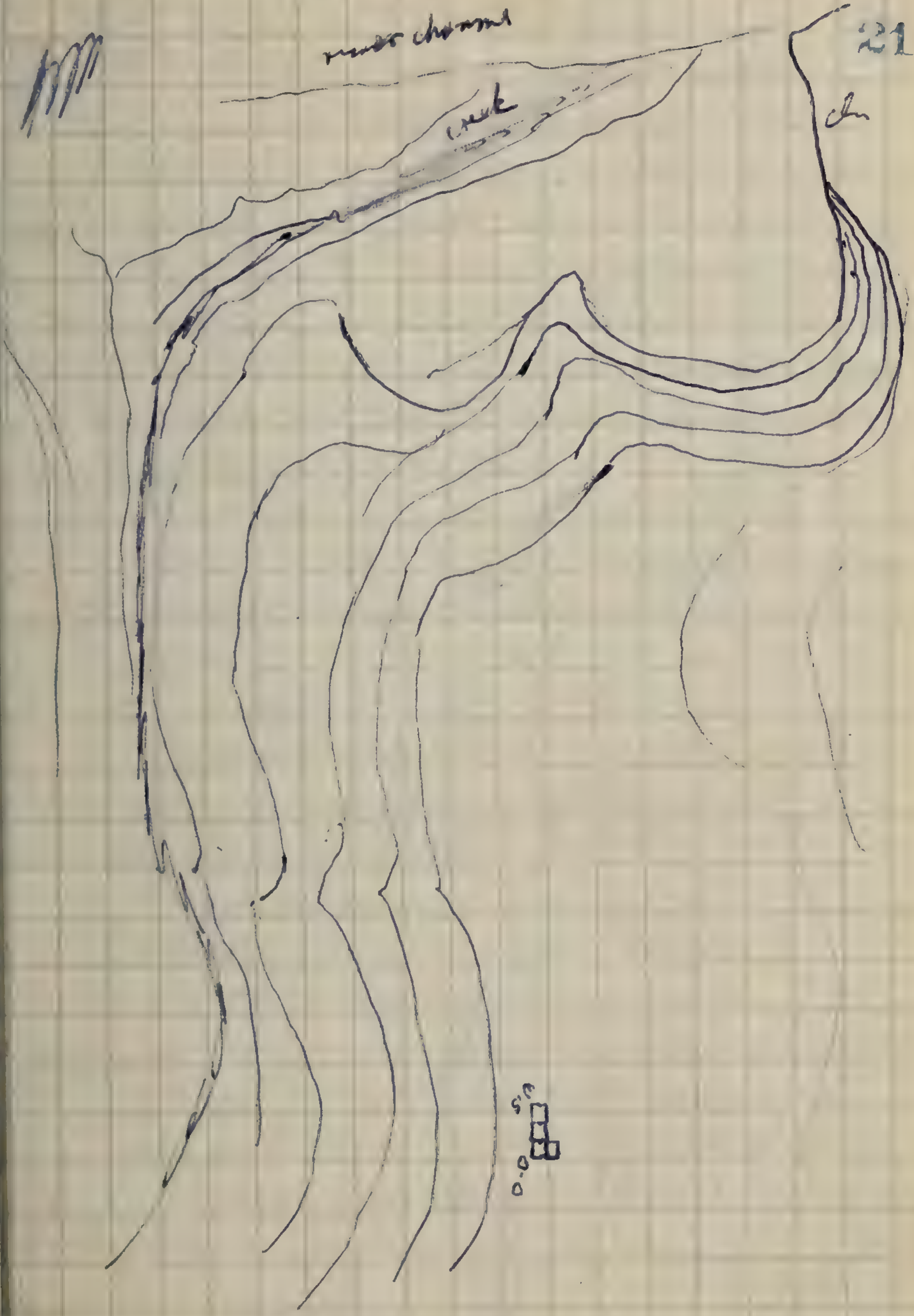
NdVo 1-2 — a modern camp on an A terrace.

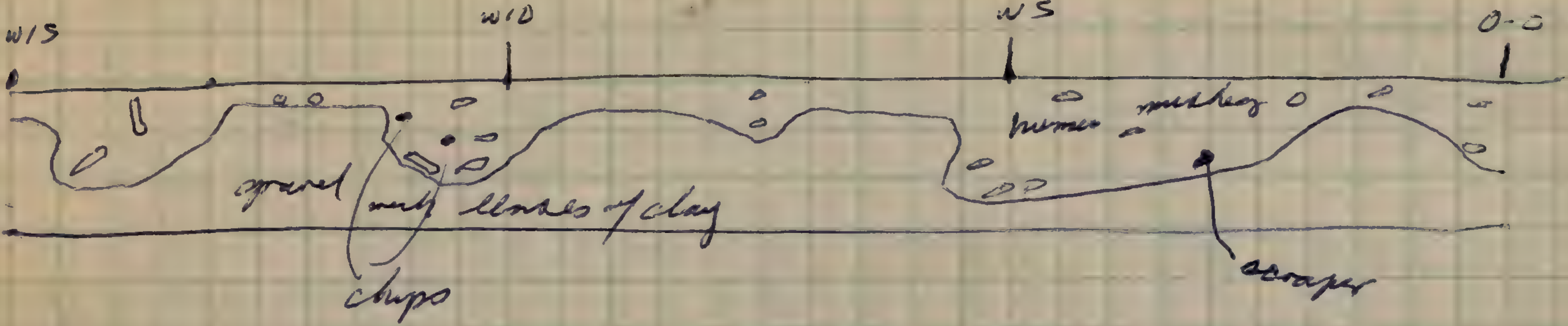
Site 8. — One was indicated by a single chip (207?), ~~while the other was bone at about 20~~ on the north bank almost out on a small point where the high terrace turns from south to east. The other was about 200 yards up the creek also on the north side and was indicated

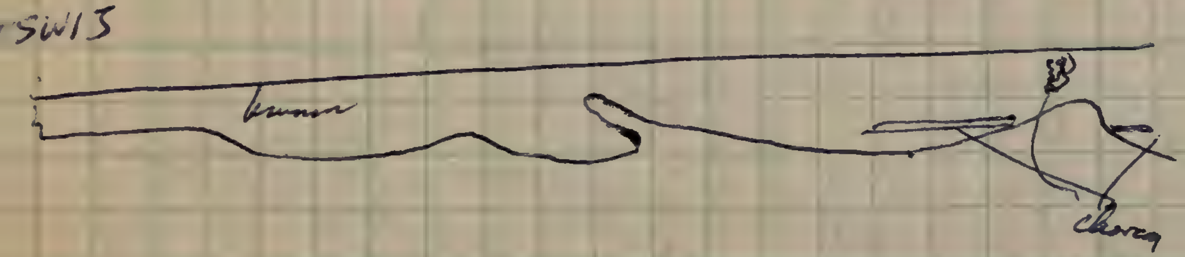
NdVo-3 — by bone eroding out of the terrace

Site 9. — at junction of gravel and humus — Then talked till very late with Alaskan party

July 28 Site 9 — Took day off but I worked at site 9. Set up three squares and cleaned off a profile along bank. There is good evidence of slumping & found one scraper & bones in talus


river channel
creek
Ch
3.5
0.0


W15
W10
W5
0-0
gravel
only lenses of clay
chips
humus
nothing
scraper


SW15
humus
Clovis

July 29 — Dug square 0-0 which was good on its south half with large area of humus and contained an end scraper,

Site 7 2 double edge side scrapers & a graver &

2 bone awls 2 chips. On the north end was a large

8 [illegible] frost bar so it was abandoned. [illegible]

Square W5 — was good on either end with a frost bar in the middle. On the north profile a noticeable ash burned layer appeared that had been pushed up by gravel by frost action. It contained 2 side scrapers, a burin, 2 bone awls & 2 pieces of cut bone all in south 1/3 [illegible]

Square W10 was uniformly covered by about 6" of humus but had no features. It contained a socketed antler pt; antler spatula, cut antler, antler flaker, needle, a point (spear | lg; 2 side scrapers, 2 angle awl. Artifacts were evenly distributed over the whole square.

W15 was only partially dug & contained a burned floor in its center. Got about 2 feet in diameter about 8 inches down. Got burins, 2 side scraper, 2 end scraper, 1 blade, a grooved pebble

July 30 — Dug N5, N5W5 and N5W10 got few artifacts and site seems to be very small. Some indication it is Flint Creek but not real sure. Also, started N10W10 which has a large pine tree in its center

Sunny
2 showers

In the next day found a blade, a graver, a side scraper and indented point in S.W. corner of N10W10.

Almost all of N5 artifacts, a burin, a end scraper, end of blade scraper 2 flake side scrapers, 2 point fragments 1 antler shaft and large sandstone flake chopper as well as the burned bone kept for carbon 14 occurred around ~~the~~ area in the burned 2 feet diameter central ~~area~~ ash area

In N5W5 most of the artifacts occurred in the northern 1/3 of the square in one deeply extending lobe of the humus. Artifacts in this area included cut bone, a bone awl a whole group (5) of blade fragments (4 from south edge of square) 2 flake side scrapers and from the south edge - scale like end scraper made from a flat blade.

N5W10 had a even layer of humus in it with artifacts from the lower 1/4 about an inch above the gravel. There was a lot of bone and a flake side scraper but little else.

Catalogue of site 7

3	ovoid flint chipped snub-nose end scraper,	2 from 0-0, 1NS
1	end of blade scraper	- NS.
1	scale-like end scraper	NSWS
3	double edge side scraper	2 0-0, 1WS
8	flake single edge side scraper	1 0-0, 1WS, 2NS, 2NSWS, 1W10, 1NSW10 N10W10
3	possible borers	WS, NS, W10
1.	graver	0-0
4	point fragment	WS, 2NS, W10
8	(?) micro blade fragment	2WS, 5 from NSWS, N10W10
1	ground stone	WS
1	barbed antler pt	W10
1	double pointed fish gorge	NS
1	needle	W10
1	flaker (?) awl	W10
5	bone needle awls	3W10, NSWS, WS
1.	handle	NS
2	grooved bone	WS, NSW10
2	incised bone	W10, WS
1.	spatulate	W10
2	shaft	N1, NSWS
2	antler tine shafts	2-NSW10
4	cut or polished bone	0-0, WS, NSWS, NSW10
1.	large slab chopper	NS
1	Milnesand point	- N10W10
1	Flake graver	N10W10

July 31 - Went six hours up Mancha Creek to organ pipe-like cliff where pass to Joe Creek begins. There is also a bad valley completely choked by spruce & willow forest in its bottom and no noticeable terraces.

2 raining
9 hrs walking

~~July~~
Aug 1. — After rising late (as usual) went back to site 7 and in N10W10 found a complete Milnesand point. This ties up this site as Flint Creek because it has such diagnostics as

Site 7

~~Site~~

8 raining
6 hrs walking

1 Milnesand point
scale like scraper
end of blade scraper
more retouched blade chips marble
a flake chopper
flake burins
wedge gravers

as well as more general traits as single & double edge flake side scrapers.
large plano-convex flat topped end scrapers
bone awls
incised bone
antler daggers.

New traits for Flint Creek include
grooved stone
large antler fish gorge
barbed antler point
needle

small flakes
spatulate of antler
antler shafts (?)

This site has very nice connection with Little Arm to the south. Sites 9 and Site 3 are also the same complex. Interesting enough the bone tools emphasize a possible Athabascan (and even Denbigh) ancestry.

During most of the afternoon went on a wild goose chase way up the second canyon ~~south~~ of cliffs on east side of Firth. Ultimately got up to a small slumped bluff in the shadow of the actual pass. no artifacts. Also looked a bluffs at mouth with no success.

?However, On way up on the
ite 9 forlorn hope on the north side of the creek on either side of the first creek up ~~fr~~ east of the mouth coming in from the north ~~there~~ was a very nice terrace (60 feet above creek). On the ~~part~~ east of the dry creek coming in from the north we found a rich Flint Creek(?) site at the base of the solifluxed hummocks. In a half an hour ~~got~~ 2 collateral flaked spear pt. parts (one probably an Agate Basin), a ~~fl~~ flake large, graver, a blade, a flat lapped end scraper, 2 flake side scrapers, a flake burin? and double pointed flake graver, chips and burned bone. This should be further investigated along with site 7.

Aug 2 - rain - attempted to go to site 9 b
no troop support

Aug 3 - Went from Cache A to Tea Creek. Stopped at second creek ~~along west side out down~~ out of down from Mancha on west side of Firth. Looked at mainly mouth and found lots of bone but some it was sawed so it was modern-

(wading
8 hrs walk

Then stopped for lunch at Snow Creek (3 down from Mancha on west side.). On the south bank of the creek about 200 yards from Firth about 30 feet above creek found bone just barely covered by humus & grass. Dug around for about 4 hours and got lots of bone but only artifacts were part of antler (Eskimo?) arrow[head], chipped plates and a possible lamp. I would guess this was a summer prehistoric Eskimo tent occupation but am not sure. It was very frustrating

NeVo-2
Site 10

Stopped for night at Tea Creek and dug around site 4. Found nothing. It is however of interest that artifact at site 7 and 9 (Flint Creek) come from bottom of humus, site 4 (Denbigh) about

2 inches from the bottom and taking one from the top. Certainly this is a slow building mud. It also is of interest that the Denbigh ones at 4 are not set fluted while those at 7 and 9 are.

Aug 4 - Dug around a little more on
Site 4 site 4 found 2 bone tools, 3 microblades
hours and a side scraper from E15.
alking Finally got to Cache B only
crossing to find a bear had destroyed the
[illegible] whole cache. Began the reconstruction
seem to be missing the end scraper
from site 2 and end of blade scraper from
site 3

Aug 5 - At Cache B getting set for big push and salvaging what Bear had left

Aug 6 - Spent all day getting to mouth of glacier creek, all travelling heavily overloaded - Lowther said 85, maybe Alec and I 75 lbs.

NgVn-1 On the creek just south of
Site 11 Glacier Creek (called Babbage Creek)
we went directly east from the fishhole along a Firth terrace then to two erosional remnant terraces This was about a mile from the Firth and about ½ mile from the creek

on the eastern most remnant was a high square monument on it. About 25 yards west of the spur at the break of the terrace I found a bear hole with sherds on its edge. We then excavated for about 3 hours. We found one chip and only 4 bones, no area of occupation but a depression containing 204 sherds, of about 50 of these are readily identifiable as Norton Checked Stamped and about 25 Norton Brushed. Thus we have a good seperate Cliff Phase occupation inland which confirms the finding at Engigstciak. Further it confirms Larsen & Giddings opinion that Near Ipiutak or Norton are basically inland (and derived from Denbigh?) The present dates on this type of pottery are 600 to 300 B.C.

6 hrs walking / wading glacier creek

Site 11
NgVn-1

In the evening at glacier Creek Lowther and Alec were on the north high terrace of the First Glacier creek and were charged by a grizzly bear - a yellowish white one. Alec got it with 2 shots at about 200 yards. First one in leg stopped it while the second in the neck rolled it over 5 times. Guess those S.o.b. in Ottawa won't question ~~they~~

judgement about what rifle I should use. There was no round. 30-30 would have taken 6 shots and he would have been stopped at about 25 yards from boys. The 270 should roll him over at 10 feet.

Aug 7 - Went from Glacier Creek to Joe Creek Saw another grizzly about to cross river and shot it. Took ten hours in total. Walker found one grizzly by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the year. Good stuff

8 hrs walking

Aug 8 - Went up to two creek on east side of Firth from Cache B. Nothing found - All pretty gouged

hrs alking

Aug 9 - Cross ridge and went up south bank of Joe Creek past Aspen Creek then crossed to north side and down to Aspen. Looked around Aspen then down north^{west} bank of Joe Creek overlooking west side of Firth. Beaufort terrace about 60 feet above river - nothing on it. However west edge of it did find some bone & an eskimo plate while on the low terrace just west of it only about 10 above [illegible] dug out bones (buffalo) with a spoon with a hole in it.

Frustratingly enough a helio- passed right over our heads when we could use a ride so badly - morale low

6 hrs alking working

N 1/2 V 1 Site 12

Aug 10 - Started over high pass below Joe Creek. Sprained my ankle half
10 hrs. walking — way across but with pain got to 4 creek for the night night down in blow hole

Aug 11. Went from fourth Creek to six creek past the jealous slope.
On the high terrace on the
NgVm-4 below Joe Creek — downstream side of the sixth stream
Site 13, 1 — (Ridge terrace) found 9 microblades, an end scraper and a basin spall.
6 hrs walking — Not much of a site and only scattered fragments of bone. Spent night at site though the wind blew a gale.

Aug. 12. In the morning went up stream from ~~the~~ sixth creek to a big terrace at a right bend. On the middle terrace
NgVm-3 Site 14 — found chips, whale bone adze and ground slate as well as burned hearth area and many bones

In the afternoon went down stream to the Big Creek and went up it about 3 miles. Nothing in the creek. However on second terrace about 200 yards up the creek on upstream side of Firth dug in the side of the bank and found large section of buffalo jaw (extinct)

Then on the low terrace of the Firth upstream about 300 yards from mouth of big

creek noted bones from humans. Dug
jVm-2 around and found two house (Eskimo)
Site 15 and a tent ring. Lots of bone but
little else except for 4 plates
(not taken) worked antler, a worked
chip and part of a needle.

Seems to be many more
hrs prehistoric Eskimo remains here
walking than upstream.
wading

Aug 13 - Went from site 13 down the
valley half-way to Philpots. Good
hrs walky walking and country with great
archaeological potential. Should
wading be done again but more carefully,
also, both sides of the river.

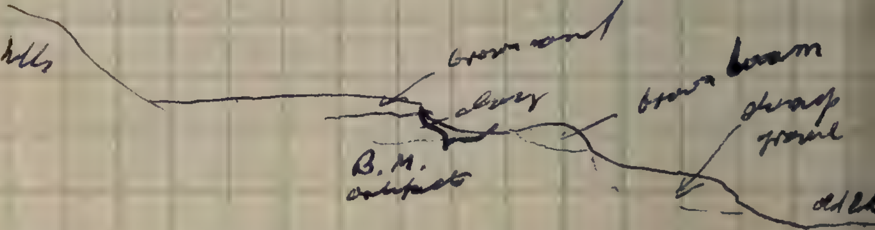
The hills are no longer steep.
The river is in a canyon and the valley
is wide, flat, terraced and has
numerous blow-outs. Lots of scraps of
bone show up on terrace but we
saw no artifacts. Could not find
jVm-1 Philpots ~~and stopped at a~~ Across from
Site 19 Sheep Creek just before creek on large blowout
found chips + flakes + bones

Aug 14 - This was a good day except for my
sore ankle. Went past Philpots where
8 hrs on the opposite side are numerous
walking blowouts with bone but no artifacts.
Then in afternoon got to wider plain
just down from Philpots on opposite
NVm-1 side + stopped at Steffanson claim
Site 16 where a cache is still standing.
Lots of bone all over and found

chips and part of ground slate knife blade. On the the lower terrace seem to be possible evidence of houses. Good large prehistoric Eskimo occupation.

Then into big plain area and about a mile back from Hukes marked airfield on an eroding terrace like structure there was a blowout. Went back to it and in the upper half found chips, prepared flakes (3), 2 unifacial parts of points, one worked flake and a pebble chopper. All these seem to be eroding out from a clay about 3½ feet below surface which is overlain by 2 feet of sand. On a knoll in front without clay there was more bone but no chips and here Alice found part of an antler spear point. Don't know if this is the same occupation. The site looks like this

Site 17
NhVl-2



This is certainly a British Mt occupation.

Then on down the river and passed last major creek before plains leading to ~~Big Bend~~ Horseshoe Bend. In narrows there is a blowout on cliff overlooking river

NhVl-1
Site 18

found five circles of stone (tent rings) about 10 to 20 feet in diameter literally covered with bone. Found two ground slate objects.

hours walking 2 wadings

Camped on edge of Horseshoe Bend plains.

Aug 15. - On both sides of creek just before horseshoe bend are a ~~number~~ 3 or 4 of tent rings in three different places. All look recent and didn't count them as sites. Took us all day to get around horseshoe bend and camped for night on small creek between 2 big creeks below bend. Twisted ankle again, every step a dull throb

8 hrs walking wadings

Aug 16 - Went to Engigstciak and found old Inuk there who had been given wrong instruction about rendez-vous by R.C.M.P.

12 hours 2 wadings

Then brought back load from little Mac Neish Lake - Fog & raining just as we got around big bend. Ankle just made it.

Aug 17 - Day of well deserved rest - Fog & cold.

Aug 18 - Killed [illegible] setting up camp and packing over from lake. Jonathan & [illegible] dug [illegible] while I [illegible] for [illegible] put out for pit 21

Aug 19 - Opened up four five
foot squares along south
N.UK-1 edge of pit 21 namely
Pit 21 S325 W315, S335 W315, S325 W320,
and S335 W325, mainly removed
slumped surface. Artifacts seem
to come from top one foot of dark
colored brown sand that is underlain
by 6" of light colored brown sand
and in turn dunes sand which
is over at least 6 feet of yellow
sand. From W320 got 22 artifacts
from W325 got 1? while W330 yielded
only 8; 2 of which were on surface
of slump. The stuff is typical
late Cape Denbigh and in the
next set of squares should
[illegible] necessary association there
for C14. Nice to do archaeology
for a change.

L=2 O=4, A=12, S=29

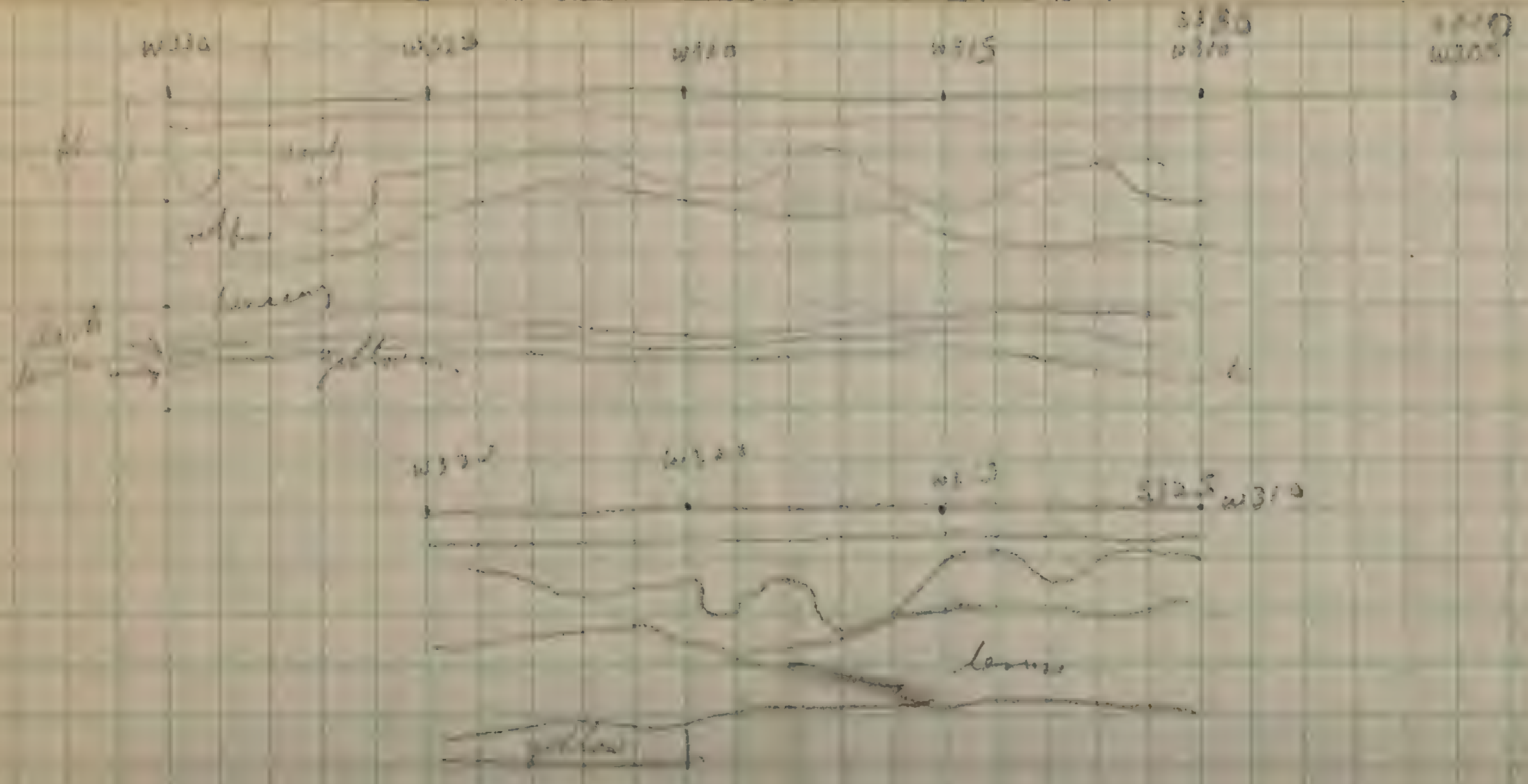
Aug 20 - Crossed to west side
of Creek to do survey.
6 hrs Concentrated on Little Sheep
walking Creek area west & just north
of [illegible] track. On the northeast
bank at junction of Creek at
the top of a small cliff found
a whole mess of bone sticking
out from just below the
humus. This is about 30 feet
S.F.C above the river. Also found [illegible]
21. [illegible] and a stone point

About 200 yards inshore
Lote 20. of the [illegible] is another small band
probably on a mean beach. This
again yielded artifacts, [illegible] flakes,
cut wood, bone & antler.

The [illegible] site was on the
south bank of Little [illegible] Creek
on the second terrace [illegible] from
lte 22 the [illegible] about 50 feet above
the river. Lying on the ground
we found a blade, a chopper or
more exactly a core and a tip of
ripple flaked spear. The
associated bone and the chopper
came from sand underlying the
stones only [illegible] above
gravel. This material [illegible]
suggests a [illegible] Creek occupation
but then a check further.

All these we found before
[illegible] then up the Creek for 3
days on a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and
the [illegible] [illegible]. This was in
[illegible] [illegible] the other could be
[illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible].

Aug 21 – Went back to digging in
Pit 21 Pit 21 of NUK-1 – Dug 3 squares
S330W310, S330W315 and S330W320.
The later two had two large pits
in them and produced a great deal
of bone but only 2 artifacts. [illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible] while the

w330
w325
w320
w315
w310
w305
brown
yellow
w315
w310

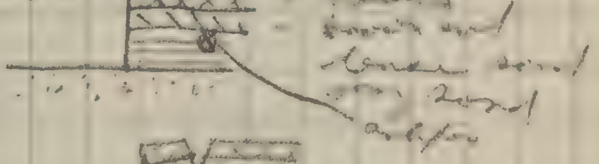
fore yielded a [illegible] [illegible] spall. Late in the afternoon finished up and cleaned profile

Then moved down to [illegible]

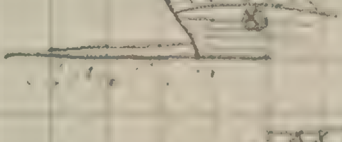
pit and started removing slump from north wall from square S413.5 W250 S418 W2[illegible] S413 W266 and S438 W2[illegible]

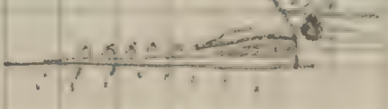
A polished [illegible] appeared at base of [illegible] in square while [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] has occurrence of [illegible] flaked [illegible] by and large [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] in a redeposited section of of the [illegible] sand. I say redeposited [illegible] and because I believe the slumping occurred [illegible] [illegible]

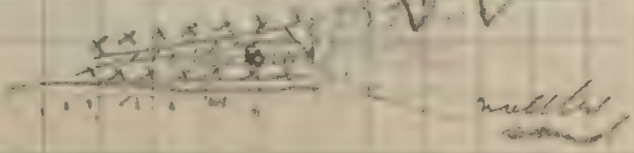
step 1

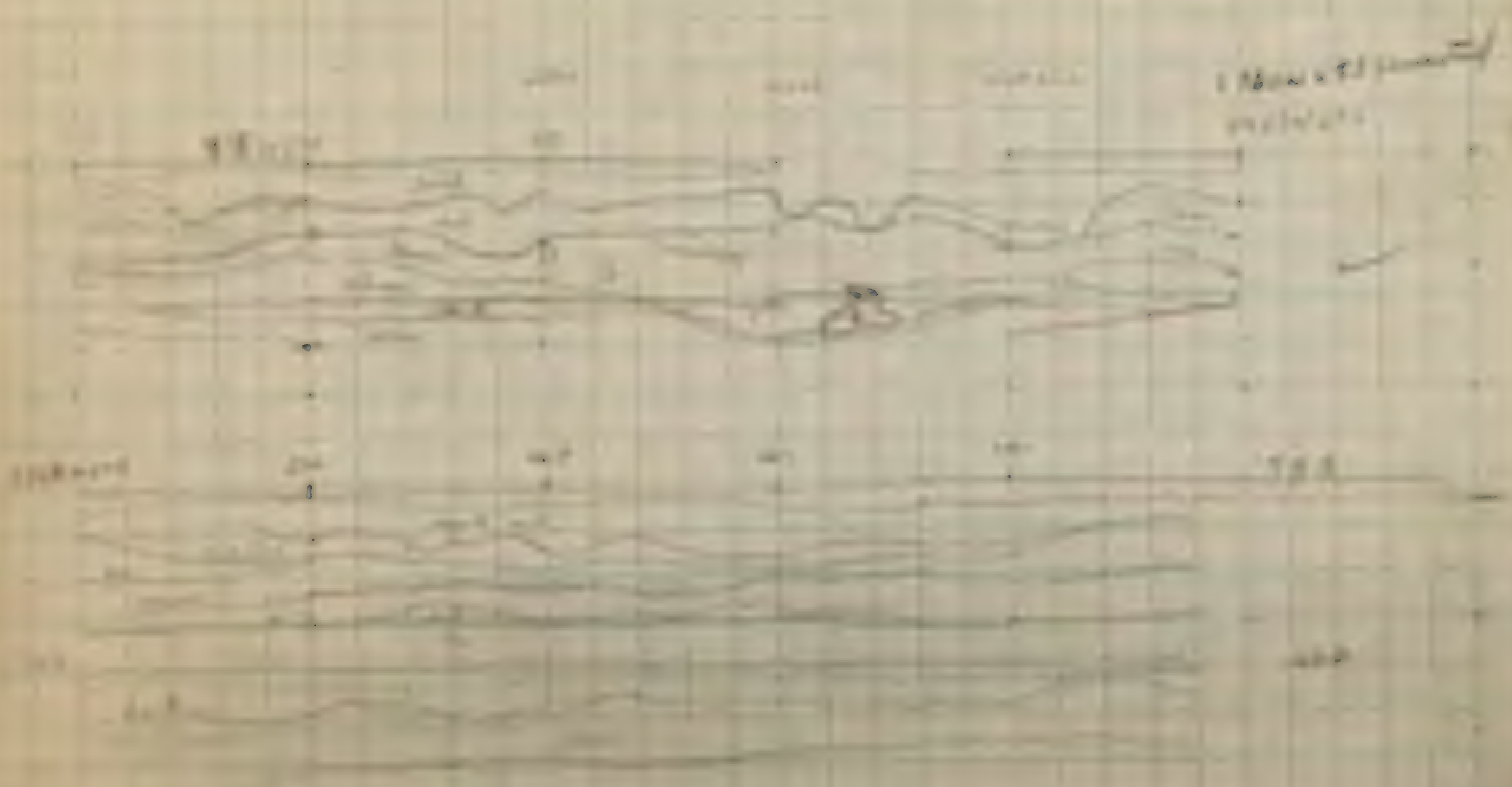


step 2









Aug. 2 – Stuff from mounted burial area was numbered 400 from all squares. Got a [illegible] shifting [illegible]

Square S9°+165 was completed. The humus & dark compact soil below it yielded [illegible] bones, a potsherd, and a [illegible]. It seems to represent the [illegible] called level 1. Below it was an irregular ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] of humus [illegible] called level 2 which again yielded [illegible] bones, [illegible] [illegible] below this was [illegible] and [illegible] by yellow sand [illegible] (from [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] had a mass of broken buffalo bone [illegible] (plotted at 43½) a point base (?) [illegible] [illegible] evidence.

96

P-1/24

sherd

Square S43°W100 was almost completed and in the [illegible] had [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] ([illegible] level 2) [illegible] [illegible] was a [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] end scraper blade and biface. The [illegible] sand was found in [illegible] although [illegible] [illegible] bones [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bone

Started S43°W55 & S43°W250 and [illegible] continue to [illegible] [illegible]

Aug 23 Took color slides of
S44W270 to S43W262 of [illegible] in color
and photograph.

In afternoon completed S43.5W255.
The top level contained a mass of potsherds
(level 1), and [illegible] the dark brown & humus layer.
The south part of level 2nd and 3rd was fairly
simple and contained the point bases 426
& 427 as well as a pile of burned rock. Much of
the buffalo bone was very deep. [illegible] the [illegible] of
the north wall was a disturbed area rather
sloping which contained 3 scraper & pts.

The final square S43.5W256 was least
productive yielding only a point frag., 2 end
scrapers, [illegible] from north
end (level 1). Good deal of burned rock
and bone but no ash pits & few [illegible]

Aug 24 This was a [illegible] day of rest.
Spent all morning washing.

Then in afternoon [illegible] to
[illegible] and then in square S40W13
in burned area. The [illegible]
[illegible] was [illegible] and
temporarily I am calling it [illegible].
Found a point, a pendant and a blade
[illegible] (427, 466 and 470)

Then walked north of [illegible]
along the edge of the [illegible]
terrace towards the creek. Found
three probable sites, [illegible]
[illegible] within five [illegible]

Aug 25 - Completed square 545W7[illegible]. It was most discouraging [illegible] I only found [illegible] in the middle & upper end of level 1 and a couple of scraps of buffalo bone & one chip in level 3. The ground [illegible] was even [illegible] in the [illegible].

Visited 5430W250, 5430W245, 5430W255 and 5430W255, completed 5430W260 & W265 which I started the [illegible]

45° 170

Square 5430W270 was interesting as there was a pit in west half and in the east half. The walls are [illegible] and [illegible] come down from level 1 [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from level [illegible] [illegible] from level 2. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from level 2. It [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] & [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] found in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

15° 145

Square 5430W[illegible] had a good [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible], yellow [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

May 20 - In cleaning profile of S430W260
got a pot fragment in [illegible]
(level 3). Milling going slow

S4[illegible] was fairly productive
with level 1 producing a great deal
of pottery in level 1, the dark brown
[illegible]. Also there was a pot fragment
and a possible blade. Level 2 the
[illegible] was almost none
[illegible] but in cleaning east profile
got a blade. The level was
almost sterile but the west half
of yellow sand called level 3 produced
a blade and scraper and pot frag.
474, 475 and 476.

S43[illegible] was quite [illegible]
in the upper [illegible] with a dark brown
and interesting [illegible].
[illegible] pot fragments and microblade
[illegible] coming down from just [illegible]
kind of [illegible] [illegible] was a large
pit filled with burned rock [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] in pit [illegible] explanation
which underneath the pit was a layer
of a single [illegible]. The [illegible]
[illegible] was mainly sterile as was
the yellow under it.

Drew profile, photographed [illegible]
and [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

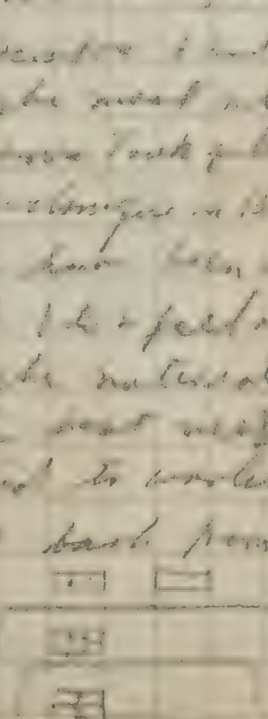
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
of pit 32 in squares S125 : 25 and
S130 W25.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Pit 32 S125 W
nothing in it. [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] sample.

Aug 27 - Most of day spent in pit 32. Very productive. Dug it in four series
1. - Fill from trench
2. Humus
3. refuse above pit
4 refuse in pit.

Found the following in each
Fill: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
3 bones, 2 [illegible] [illegible] 3 [illegible] [illegible].
- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible].
- in the pit were 15 [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 2 bones, 3 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. Perhaps the most interesting
feature [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sample

Began new technique in Buffalo
pit. Previously we have been working
[illegible] [illegible] profile [illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the materials by
[illegible]. This is the best method.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to working
down from the top back from the
profile [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] taking it
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] S125 W25 : 25



Aug 28 – Almost completed S425 W250 & 270

Got sherds in all squares from top levels – [illegible], while brown sand was very thin, [illegible] – western most 2 squares. Got a knife from it. Most from remains of firepit I. The lensed sand is very thick to the west and the yellow section thin or deep. The brown sands thin to the east and the [illegible] thickens. From S425W265 got a point, a beautiful blade (from large [illegible] core) and a large scraping plane made from pebble [illegible] in S425W260 [illegible] 2 hammers & a large chip from the lensed sand. It is now apparent there is stratigraphy within the lensed sand but frozen ground and poor work in 1950 [illegible] [illegible] from northeast corner and poor samples could not demonstrate cultural change. Stratigraphy is as follows

[illegible] – [illegible] of [illegible]
dark sand – [illegible]
brown sand – [illegible]
lensed sand – ?
yellow sand – ?
floor I – ?
[illegible] sand – ?

Collected dirt from [illegible] for pollen sample.

34

Aug 29 – Cleaned off profile of S420 and made sketch. Found I have been [illegible] off wall and

stakes

stakes on S423 is really S425. Wall however continuing [illegible] through wall [illegible] correctly [illegible]. Dug in hole in Floor [illegible] S430 W255 and W260 and got [illegible], 2 pot fragments and a fragment of a [illegible].

In afternoon went on survey north along [illegible] track on east side of [illegible] down to [illegible] rock. At the [illegible] end of [illegible] northward [illegible] small [illegible] found some [illegible], a [illegible] and a [illegible] spall. Then about 400 yards from [illegible] east of a small lake in [illegible] got some, [illegible] and a ground slate [illegible]

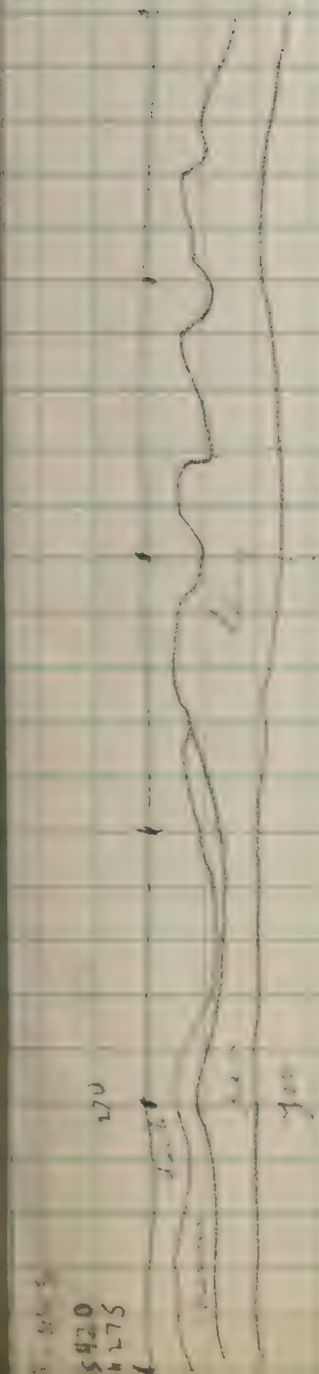
ti 23

Site 24.

Aug 30 – Began S420 W250 to 230 and got [illegible] off. The [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

Aug 31 – [illegible] Catalogued material. Dug [illegible] in floor [illegible] nothing [illegible] S430 W260. Found [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for CUV.

Sept 1. – Big blow in the night and had cloudy, snowy, rainy weather in morning. Worked on notes and collected pollen sample from creek. Temp. pct 14


270
275

[illegible]	6
[illegible]	27
[illegible]	28
[illegible]	29
[illegible]	30
[illegible]	31
[illegible]	1
[illegible]	2
~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]	3
[illegible]	4
[illegible]	5
	6

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245	65		99	80	1
			Hearne	Lake Hearne	[illegible]
pebble hoe	2				
pebble pendant	6 —	𝍸 |			
	Sec[illegible]				
scale scraper	3	|||			
scraper plane	2	|			
[illegible] arrows	6	||||		1	
F. A. [illegible]	2 —	||			
	2 —	||			
graver					
biface chopper	2				
slab chopper	3 —	||			
small biface [illegible]	4 —	|||		1 ✓	
biface open top & [illegible]	3	𝍸 𝍸 |||	5 |	2 ✓	
F. [illegible] Creek	8				
[illegible]	1				
Triangular	1 ✓				
flint prismatic blade	5	𝍸 |||	1 |	1	
" unmodified blade	3			1	
crude flint microblade	1	|	19	12	
" " unmodified "	1	|	9		
fine " " "	1		10	4	
[illegible] chert " "	1		3		
chert flake scraper (one	1 —	|		1	
[illegible] " one " "	1	|	3	6 —	
[illegible] " " 2	1	|		2	
needles	5 —	||||	1	1 —	
[illegible]	2 —	||			
oblong core			1 ✓		
uniface pt/tips			1		
[illegible]			5 —	1 ✓	
gouge			1	1 ✓	
" [illegible]			1 ✓		
primary spall			2 ✓	1 ✓	
secondary "			5 ✓	3 ✓	
" " small			2 ✓		
[illegible]			2 ✓	1 ✓	
large leaf-shaped biface			2 ✓	1 ✓	
biface [illegible]			3 ✓	5 ✓	
[illegible]			1 ✓		
arrow tip			3 ✓	1 ✓	
arrow [illegible]			3 ✓	3 ✓	
[illegible]			2 ✓	1 ✓	
[illegible]			5	[illegible] ✓	
[illegible]			1	5 ✓	
[illegible]			3 ✓	1 ✓	
half moon uniface			1		
" " biface			2	1 ✓	
flat topped [illegible]			1	2 ✓	
[illegible]			1		
[illegible]				2 ✓	
[illegible]				1 ✓	
Norton [illegible]				1 ✓	
biface disk				1 ✓	
[illegible]				2 ✓	
[illegible]				3 ✓	
" " " [illegible]				3	
[illegible] biface endblade				1 ✓	
serrated side scraper				1 ✓	
~~[illegible]~~ antler arrow				1 ✓	
antler awl				1 ✓	
pointed flake				1 ✓	
antler hammer				1 ✓	
[illegible]				1	
C. M. pellet				x	
[illegible] "				x	
slate [illegible]					1

360
280 – S335 W325 – Pot 21 [illegible] – all chips

281 – S360 W315 – Pot 21 [illegible] – 2 fl chips
~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] flake
1B
1C – 1 [illegible] body
1D – 1 [illegible] body
1E – 2 [illegible] base
1F – 4 [illegible]
1G – [illegible] 2 spall
1H – [illegible]
1I – [illegible] knife

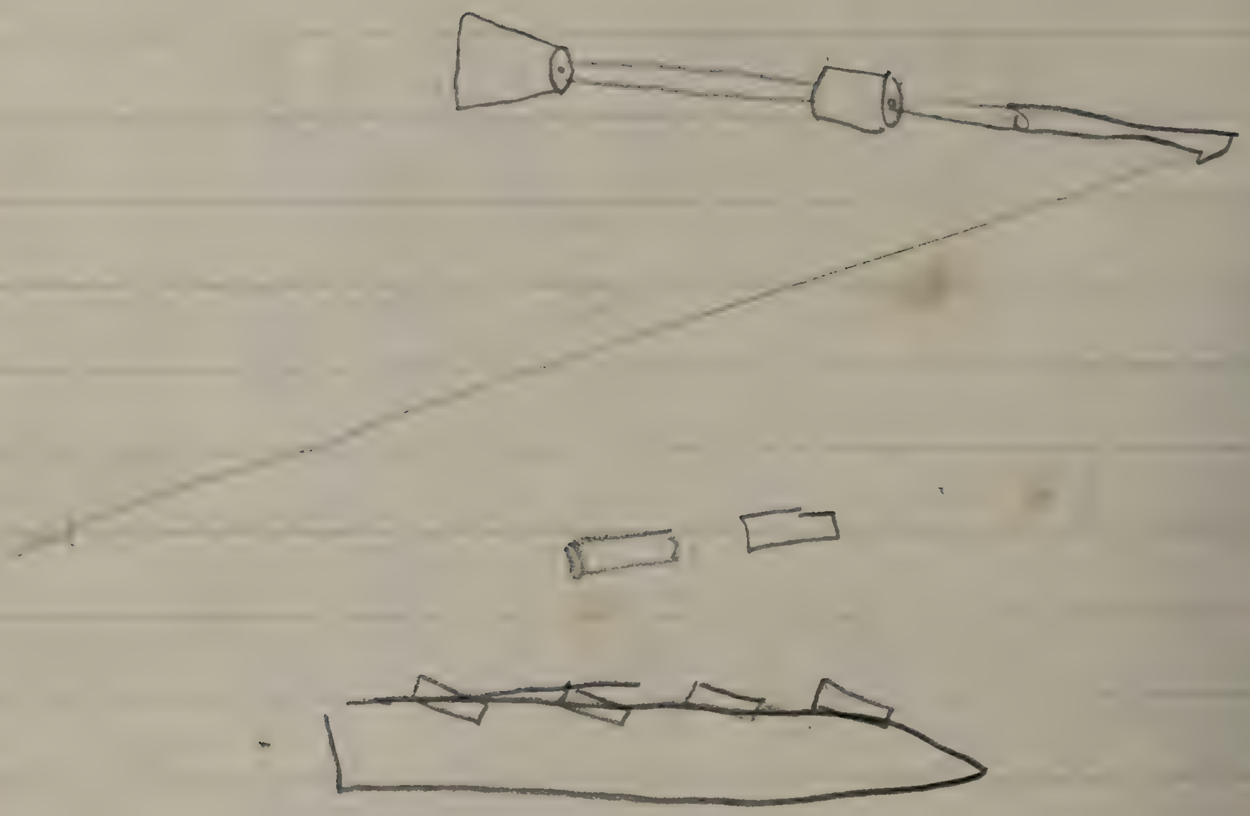
282 – 1A S360 W 310 – 3 worked chips [illegible]
1B – needle
1C – 5 [illegible]
1D – 1 [illegible]
1E – 1 [illegible] tip
1F – 5 [illegible]
1G – 2 [illegible] spalls
1H – 2 [illegible]
1I – 2 worked chips

283 – 1A S360 W330 – large [illegible]
1B – apex tip
1C – apex base
1D – [illegible] base
1E – " tip
1F – " body
1G – 2 [illegible]
1H – 1 [illegible]
2 worked chips

284 – 1A S400W30 Pot 16 – [illegible]

285 – 3A S465W255 – 270 [illegible] Pot 24 – chopper
3B – [illegible]
3C – [illegible]
3D – [illegible]
3E – [illegible]

286 – 3A – S465W270 – [illegible] – [illegible] – 2 [illegible]
3B – [illegible] ([illegible] yellow sand)
2C – 4 [illegible]
2A – [illegible] brown sand – layer 2. – [illegible]
2B – [illegible]
1A – [illegible] sand – layer 1 – 2 [illegible]
1B – 465 W15 [illegible] – [illegible] – [illegible]
1C – [illegible]
1D – [illegible]
1E – [illegible]
1F – [illegible]
1G – [illegible]
1H – [illegible]
2A – [illegible] – [illegible] – [illegible]
2B – [illegible]
2C – [illegible]
2D – [illegible]
3A – [illegible] sand – [illegible] – 1 [illegible] ([illegible])
3B – 2 [illegible]
3C – 2 [illegible]
3D



off 5 feet

[illegible]

[illegible] 5 [illegible] 70 — [illegible] sand — level 1 — [illegible]

[illegible] } [illegible]

[illegible] - 2 A

3 B

2 C

[illegible] 2C — level 3 — 2 pt base

[illegible] — ?

3 C — loose sand — [illegible]

[illegible] 8 - 3 D — [illegible] sand — level 3 — [illegible] not

9 B — yellow sand — " — [illegible] — 472

4 A — " " — " — burin + chip — 495

[illegible] - 1 A — [illegible] 55 W 2 75 — [illegible] — level 1-3 — [illegible]

1 B

[illegible] - 3 A — [illegible] — level 3 — [illegible]

3 B

2 [illegible]

4 B — level 4 — 3 pt [illegible]

4 B 4 A — 5 W 255 — yellow sand — level 5 — [illegible]

dark refuse — level 1 — 1 [illegible] — 456

chip

301 - 4 A — loose sand — chopper

[illegible] 5 W 160

3

302 - 4 A — yellow sand — [illegible]

[illegible] 5 — dark [illegible] — 1 [illegible]

~~brown spall~~ — ?

1 B

[illegible] — level 2 — [illegible]

1 [illegible]

3 A — loose sand — level 3 — ~~burin~~

[illegible] - 1 A 450 [illegible] 70 — dark refuse — level 1 — [illegible]

2 A — 2 — [illegible]

2 B — 1 pt [illegible]

2 C

3 A — level 3 — [illegible]

3 C

4 A — loose sand — [illegible]

[illegible] 450 [illegible] 75

[illegible] - 2 [illegible] — [illegible]

2 3 — 2 pt [illegible]

305 - 3A — loose sand — level 3 — [illegible] - 1 blade

285

37 SW 319 : 305

~~308 → S30W310~~
~~307 S30W312~~ } [illegible]
~~306 S30W320~~
~~309 S31 W[illegible]~~

286
1A - pit 32 [illegible] [illegible]
1B 2 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1A [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
2 [illegible]
2 [illegible]

287
1A - S35-W316 pit 32 - [illegible] [illegible]
1B [illegible]
2 [illegible]
[illegible]

288
1A S25W25 in Pit 32 - [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
~~1 [illegible]~~
2 [illegible]
1 pt frag

289
1A S30W35 - Pit 32 [illegible] 0 [illegible]
1 [illegible]
pt frag
[illegible]
1 [illegible]
1 blade

290 - 1A - S65W755 in Pit 14 Level 2-3 [illegible]
1B ground slate
1C netsinker
1D [illegible]
1E [illegible] object
1F needle
1G 2 end scraper
1H 1 spear pt
1i 4 arrow [illegible]
1J 1 biface
1K 5 side scraper

[illegible] - 1A 546 W 260 [illegible] layer 1 [illegible]
1B [illegible] layer 3 2 [illegible]
4A [illegible] layer 4 2 [illegible]
4B 2 [illegible]

[illegible] - 1A 546 W 225 [illegible] layer 1 [illegible]
1B
1C
1D
1E

[illegible] - 2 546 W 325 [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] - 1A 546 W 65 [illegible] layer 1 [illegible]
20 [illegible] - 2 layer 1-2 shivels
4A 546 W 265 [illegible] layer 7 2 [illegible]
4B [illegible]
4C 3 [illegible]
4D 2 [illegible] scraper
1e 2 [illegible]
[illegible] - 1A 546 W 170 [illegible] [illegible] 1 [illegible]
1B [illegible]
2A [illegible] [illegible]
2B [illegible]
2C [illegible]
2D [illegible]
2E [illegible]
2F [illegible]
[illegible] - 2A 546 W 260 [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] 546 W 65 [illegible] [illegible] 3 2 [illegible] | 473
2 [illegible] 1 brown shell
[illegible] - 2A 546 W 160 [illegible] [illegible] 2 2 [illegible]
[illegible] - 3A 60 W 160 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
3B
[illegible] 3C 460 W 125 [illegible] [illegible] blade
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 2 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
2
2
2
2 7 [illegible]
-20[illegible] - 3 6 [illegible] 55 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 5 [illegible] 5 [illegible] [illegible]
2 [illegible]
[illegible] 5 [illegible] 60 [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 55 [illegible] 5 [illegible] sherd
B [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] 3 [illegible]
[illegible] 55 W [illegible] 5 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 55 W 225 " " [illegible] 3 [illegible]
[illegible] - 2A [illegible]
[illegible] - 3B " " [illegible] [illegible]
3F [illegible] [illegible] M
[illegible]
[illegible] 35 W [illegible] 5 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

7-11
24
29-35
12
14
34-36-37, 39

17
38
9
1
30
3
25 —33
4
22

7- 11
24
29-35
12
14
34-36-37-39
17
38
9
1
30
3
25
33
4
22

×	✓1	NcVn-2	– Eskimo	✓	
×	✓2	NeVn-1	Eskimo	✓	
×	✓3	NbVo-1	– Flint Creek	✓	×
×	✓4	NeVo-1	Denbigh	✓	×
×	✓5	NdVo-1	Denbigh	✓	×
	✓6	NdVp-1	Eskimo	✓	
×	✓7	NdVo-3	Flint	✓	×
×	✓8	NdVo 2	Flint	✓	×
×	✓9	NdVo-4 ✓	Flint	✓	×
×	✓10	NeVo-2	Eskimo	✓	
×	11	NfVn 1	Cliff	✓	×
×	✓12	NgVn-1	Eskimo	✓	
×	✓13	NgVm-4	Denbigh	✓	×
×	✓14	NgVm-3	Eskimo	✓	
	✓15	NgVm-2	"	✓	
	✓16	NhVm-1	"	✓	
	17	NhVl-2	Birnirk Pt	✓	×
	✓18	NhVl-1 ✓	Eskimo		
×	✓19	NgVm-1	"		
	✓20	N.VK 4	"	✓	
	✓21	N.VK 5	"	✓	
	✓22	N.VK 6	Flint Creek	✓	×
	✓23	N.VK 7	Denbigh	✓	×
	24	N.VK 8	Eskimo	✓	
		N.VK-1 ✓	Stratified	✓	
		N.VK-2 ✓ 1,	Birnirk P.T	✓	
		N.VK-3 ✓	Eskimo	✓	
		NiVk-1	"	✓	
		NjVk-1	"	✓	
		~~NfVk-1~~	✓ 2		
		NiVu-1	"		

Chapter I - Introduction

A Problems
- 1. General statements about culture process
  - (a) universal
  - (b) multilinear
- 2. Method comparative based on historical reconstruction
- 3 Uniqueness of New World regional sequences - lab test
- 4. Question of what they started with
  - (a) migrations into New world.
  - (b) diffusion " " "
  - (c) development in " "

(B) Methods
- 1. Survey in the North
  - (a) barren lands
  - (b) upper MacKenzie
  - (c) lower " "
  - (d) Delta of " " and Yukon coast
  - (e) southern Yukon
- 2. Excavations of relevant sites
  - (a) Ft. Liard
  - (b) Great Bear Lake
  - (c) Toad River
  - (d) Engigstciak
- 3. Analyses and comparisons

(C) the Area
- 1. Geology
  - (a) Hard Rock geology
  - (b) Glacial geology
  - (c) stratigraphy of soil at Engigstciak
    - 1. gray clay
    - 2. muck layer
    - 3. gravel
    - 4. sand
    - 5 Humus sand
    - 6 Humus.
- 2. Topography
  - (a) coastal Plain
  - (b) ~~Barren foot hills~~ MacKenzie Delta
  - (c) ~~treed~~ barren foot hills
  - (d) treed foot hills.
  - (e) high barrens
  - (f) Old Crow flats

3. Climate
    (a) rainfall - monthly - annual
    (b) temperature " "
4. Flora
    (a) barrens.
    (b) Mt
    (c) Delta
    (d) Old Crow
5. Fauna
    (a) Ocean.
    (b) River:
    (c) barrens
    (d) Mts.
    (e) Old Crow
6. Ethnography
    (a) MacKenzie Eskimo
        (1) phys type
        (2) language
        (3) material culture
        (4) social org.
        (5) Religious beliefs
        (6) History & comparison.
    (b) Loucheux
        1
        2
        3
        4
        5
        6

7. History
    (a) Tradition native history
    (B) Explorations
    (c) Fur trade
    (D) Whaling
    (E) Modern situation

Chapter IV – The occupations ~~site and Excavation of Engigstciak~~

A – Introduction to Engigstciak

1. The topography of ~~the~~ N.UK-1

~~2.~~
   - (a) hill.
   - (b) plateau
   - (c) ~~terrain~~ beaches
   - (d) terrain
   - (e) river

2. The Method
   - (a) staking and mapping
   - (b) sequence of excavation
   - (c) numbering of excavations
   - (d) digging technique
   - (e) cataloguing, notes & photos

(B) The stratified components of Engigstciak

1. Pit 7, 11, 7A., 25
   - (A) Location
   - (B) Stratigraphy of soils
   - (C) Stratified components
     - 1. British Mt.
     - 2. Flint Creek – 7A
     - 3. New Mt.
     - 4. Firth. – 7
     - 5. Joe Creek – 11

2 Pit I
   - (a) location
   - (b) stratigraphy
   - (c)

B. M
~~Dale~~ New Mt
Joe Creek

3. Pit 3

B. M.
New Mt

4. Pit 4

B. M
Firth
Joe Creek

5. Pit 5

B M
New

6 Pit 9

B M
New Mt.

7. Pit 24

Firth B M
~~N M~~ N M
~~B. M~~ F
Joe Creek

8. Pct 33 -	B M Buckboard
9. Pct 37	B. M. ~~[illegible]~~ French
10 Pct 38	B M. N. M
11. Pct 24	French N. M. Flint
12 Pct 17	New Mex Elliot
13, Pct 39.	Joe Couch Flint
14. Pct 34-36	French N. M.
15 Pct 22	Joe New Mex
16 Pct 8.	Joe New Mex
17. Pct 14	Cliff New Mex
18 Pct 6.	French Joe
19. Pct 12	Whitefield Buckboard

C. Single Components at Engigstciak
1. Pit 30 - B. M.

2. Pit 2 - New Mt.
Pit 10
Pit 15
Pit 18
Pit 20
Pit 21
Pit 27
Pit 32

3. Pit 14 - Flint Run.

4. Pit 31 - Buckland

5. Pit 13 - Joe Creek
16
27
35

~~6. NgVk-3 — Herschell Island~~

D. Single encountered in the Area
1. NdVe-3 ~~Site 7~~ - Flint Creek

2. NeVc-1 ~~Site 4~~ - Denbigh
3 NeVc-1 Whitefish Stn
4. N.Uk-2 - Thule

5. NhUk-1 ~~Flint Creek~~ - Thule

6 NiTp-1 ~~Trail Creek~~ - Thule.
~~7~~

E Survey sites

NhVl-2	–	B. M.
NbVq-1		Flint Creek
NdVo-3		" "
NdVo-4		" "
NiVk-6		" "
NdVo-1		New Ind
NgVm-4		" "
NiVk-7		" "
NfVn-1		Cliff
NiTr-3		Whitefish
NhTs-2		Thule

NiTr 2
NiTk-1
NiTs-1
NhTs 1
NjVi 1
NjTo-1
NjVj 2
NiVi-1
NgTt 2
NjTr 1
NiVj 1
NgTu 1
NiTo 1
NfVd 1
NgTt 1
NhTr 1
NiVi 2
NjVj 1
NfVe 1
NiTr 1
NiVi 3
NhVh-1

NfVn-2
NeVn-1
NdVp-1
NeVo-2
NgVn-1
NgVm-3
NgVm-2
NhVm-1
NhVi-1
NgVm-1
NiVk-4
NiVk 5
NiVk 8

46
~~33~~

Chapter III - The ~~artifacts~~ Human remains

I Form

(A) Chipped Stone tools

1. Introductory remarks on manufacturing techniques
2. Classes
   ~~[illegible]~~
   (a) projectile points
   (b) burins + burin spalls + gravers
   (c) ~~burin spalls~~ side-blades blades, micro-blades + cores
   (d) Bifaced knives, choppers + bifaced cores
   (e) Unifaced knives, scrapers and blades.
   f - others

(B) Pecked & Ground Stone

1. Adzes
2. Men's knives
3. Ulus.
4. arrow points
5. lance "
6. abraders.
7. straighteners

(C.) Bone + Antler tools

(D) Pottery

(E) Architecture + settlement pattern

(F) Faunal remains.

(G) Floral "

~~H~~

III Cultural Stratigraphy

(A) [illegible] Mountain phase

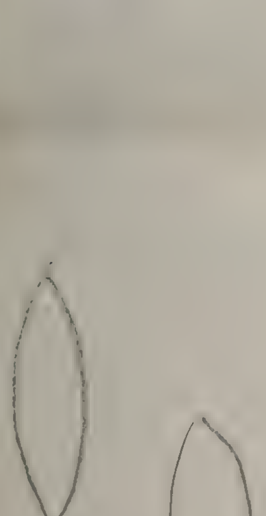
1. This is represented by 13 components, [illegible] stratigraphic and [illegible]
2. It underlies all the other eight phases and usually occurs in mucks underneath the grey clay due to
   (A) humus covered by sea clay
   (B) Soil creeping and [illegible] solifluction of clay.
3. Pollen reveals that there was pine, spruce and white paper birch covered the country while the dominant animal was caribou, giant buffalo and possibly a horse occurred.
4. Artifacts numbering about 300
   (a) Flakes struck from discoidal core (75%)
      (a) side scrapers single, double-and-spokeshaves
      (b) knife-like
      (c) burins - central or corner
      (d) [illegible]
      (e) points.
   (b) Blade (?) end-of-blade scraper (3)
   (c) thin flake side scrapers [illegible]
   (d) Biface
      (a) chopper
      (b) [illegible]
      (c) knife or pt.
      (d) fluted pt.
5. Relationships - [illegible] - [illegible]
   (a) prepared platform [illegible]
   (b) unifacial pts - [illegible] Malta
   (c) Convex base on flake
   (d) " [illegible] " "
   (e) end of blade scraper on flake.
   (f) ~~chopper~~ pebble chopper

Chartres [illegible] - [illegible] and [illegible] flake

Probable ^wide gap before next culture

(B) Flint Creek

1. This is represented by nine components - only four at Engigstciak and one of them shows having 3 stages.
2. Three of the components overlay B.M. and ^[illegible] four ^except of late phase (both Dentalia & complicated stamp) and usually in [illegible] sand over clay & under humic sand. [illegible] sand seems to be windblown sand and humus solifluxed. Possible occupation during high water stage on basis of [illegible] sand and also 3 sites on beach.
3. Pollen reveals grass & sedges & few willow - perhaps wilder & wetter than ^at present - Mainly extinct buffalo bone, but ^caribou, bear and fish present
4 Artifacts numbering about 250 - equal blade, unifacial & bifacial some bits of early & late phase



(a) Bone tools - beamer, needle, awl, gouge
(b) [illegible], bifacial knife & flake & pebble chopper
(c) scraping plane & end [illegible] scraper, end scraper ^flake
(d) end of blade scraper & [illegible] scraper
(e) blades & ^conical cores them microblades, ^& tongue-shaped cores
(f) graver & [illegible] & [illegible] burins
(g) [illegible] - late phase with [illegible] and [illegible].

5. Relationships to Asia in late Paleolithic (... [illegible])
Verkholenskaya Afontova Gora - Shigirskoe - Horam
a tongue & conical core, blades & micro-blade
b end of blade scraper & [illegible] scraper
c [illegible] - round end scraper & scraping plane
d Flake burin, graver & chopper
e Needle, beamer, awl
f. Laurel leaf points biface (?) [illegible]
g. Yuma ogee back

Shuktpuro

Shall digress from my regular policy of this paper & mention that Flint Creek has northward affiliations – vaguely to Cordilleran – Fraser Canyon & Five Mile regions & more specifically to N.W. Interior microblades. Probably ancestral. to [illegible] [illegible] & possibly later.
These ancestral affiliations have then presumably persisted and consist of

(a) Chi-thos – goes back
(b) Tongue cores
(c) blade burins.
(d) notched, retouched, careful round & square end [illegible]
(e) and asymmetrical pt.

Seem to have existed in gap between Flint Creek & New Mountain [illegible]. The material [illegible] ~~found none.~~

(C.) New Mountain

1. Represented by 16 components of Engigstciak & 5 others
2. Overlies all previous culture & under all but [illegible] of late ones. In humic sands.
3. Pollen shows mainly spruces but some tamarack, fir, spruce & alder & willow – interpreted as spruce-plain with trees in valley flanks. [illegible] about as present but drier. Fauna confirms this interpretation – caribou predominate but modern plains buffalo, elk & rock Mt. goat. – Also 4 [illegible] [illegible]
4. Lots of artifacts – 1000
   a. 3 kinds of neatly chipped burins & six kinds of spalls.
   b. Oblong, round & tongue cores, microblades, flakes, [illegible] round & [illegible]
   c. snub-nosed scraper & side scrapers.
   d. large biface, chi-thos, wedges
   e. [illegible], lanceolate, [illegible] & [illegible], [illegible]
   f. [illegible] arrow shafts, flakes, [illegible] gouges, [illegible] hammerstones [illegible]
   g. [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]

5 Relationships in Newworld obvious but Oldworld more complex. few except for the Yakelikawiaan,
Kel-Mon & mainly with early pottery

(a) Inaktouk burin - Serovo, Denbigh burin - Isakovo
(b) oblong core - Yak, rect side blade - Serovo, concave side blade - Bronze
(c) lanceolate pt, contracting stem pt, iron pt
d chipped edge,
e pt antler flaker, antler flaker, antler hammer - fish gorge
f e ~~sinker [illegible] antler mattock~~

D. Firth River

1. Represented by one component at Engigstciak
2. Overlies all other ~~phases~~, plus, underlies four in humic sand
3. Flora & fauna like New Mt. but cooler as some component with muskox
4. ~~Lots of~~ artifacts - 400 artifacts & 3000 sherds
   - (a) burins & burin spalls like Denbigh
   - (b) side-notched spear & arrow points, lanceolate, lenticular, stemmed pt
   - (c) side blades, microblade, oblong & flat polyhedral, [illegible]
   - (d) [illegible] pin [illegible], [illegible] arrow, fish hook, antler gorge, antler flaker points
   - (e) end scraper, adze, biface, , [illegible] end scraper
   - (f) netsinker, antler mattock, antler fish hook
   - (g) Cord-marked, fabric, rarely linear stamp and conoidal shape, hole decoration, fiber & grit temper, [illegible]

5. Serovo, Kullaty I, early [illegible] & Pomozkino ([illegible]
   - (a) fabric
   - (b) cord marked
   - (c) hole decoration
   - (d) conoidal pot
   - (e) grit temper
   - (f) linear stamp
   - (g) antler mattock
   - (h) lenticular pt.
   - (i) netsinker
   - (j) small flake burins

E Buckland – present defined

1. Five components at Engigstciak – ~~150 artifacts~~
2. Over British Mt & under Eskimo & Whitefish Sta in dune sand.
3. Fauna indicate cold as musk ox, grizzly & caribou
4. Artifacts about 150 and 1000 sherds
    1. Lanceolate, contracting stem, and strongly shouldered arrow
    2. large contracting stem pt. & flint saw
    3. Oblong saw, microblade, crescent side blade.
    4. ground drill bit, antler mattock, antler hammer
    5. Mainly dentate pottery but c.m. and linear
    6. Buckland burin
5. Relationship – Kitoi & end of neolithic before bronze age
    1. Contracting stem pt
    2. Buckland burin
    3. Dentate pottery
    4. flint saw

F Joe Creek

1. Twelve ft Engigstciak and [illegible]
2. Over everything but [illegible] & under Eskimo
3. Fauna still cold · lots of caribou
4. Lotts of artifacts about 2000 sherds & 400 artifacts
    (a) mainly side blade & few microblade & ground burins
    (b)
    (c)
    (d)
    (e)
    (f)

5. Bronze age connections
    spoon
    comb
    linear stamp + [illegible] check
    split base arrow
    bone sucking tube
    ground slate
    unilateral bilateral male harpoon

G. Cliff component

1. One component at Engigstciak & one [illegible]
2. Only over B. M. but in base of humus
~~3. In [illegible]~~
3. Bone like present - moose, bear, caribou
4. Artifacts - about 50 artifacts 2000 [illegible] -
    (a) mainly chert flakes but some [illegible]
    (b) ground slate
    (c) half-moon side blade (no microblades
    (d) lanceolate, contracting stem & straight [illegible]
~~5. This [illegible]~~
    (e) flat end scraper, burinated graver & discoid scraper.

5. This is related to Near-Ipiutak & Norton
~~not connected~~
and it is Eskimo ~~&~~ ancestor much decreased by

H. Whitefish Sta.

20 artifacts & 100 sherds

I. Herschel Island

2000 artifacts - 500 sherds

British Mountain tradition — flake from discoidal core
Cordilleran tradition - blade, flake burin, lerma pt, scraping planes, pebble chopper
N.W. microblade tradition - tongue core, flake burin, microblade, large biface
Yuma tradition - Yuma chipping, small nose end scraper
Arctic small tool - side blades, cuboid core, small microblade, burin & burin spall
Aleutian.
Dorset - toggle head, microblade, side-notched pt, ground burin
N.E. Pacific
Athabascan tradition - [illegible], small [illegible] end blade, barbed pt,
Eskimo. tradition - toggle harpoon, ground slate
N.W Woodland
Plains Woodland.
Iroquois
Desert
N.W.C

Box 172

Content #1

① Field book handwritten by MacNeish of work in NW Territories – Yukon – Saskatchewan, 1958. Bulk of book concerns Firth River expedition – survey & excavation notes, sketch maps. References to Buffalo Pit, Alec Irish, Old Irish. Gordon Lowther mentioned.

② Folded, handwritten pages by MacNeish consisting of field catalogue of artifacts (6 pp.), list of sites by type (1 p.), outline for a report on Engigsteiak (including phases) – 16 pp.

③ Daily diary of Engigtsciak excavation on Firth River, typed from MacNeish's handwritten notes (June 1 – Sept. 15, 1955). Includes sketches of site (on graph paper), lists of artifacts (yellow sheets), square measurements (6 yellow sheets), sheet of phases associated w. various pits. See also ④

④ Carbon copy of Field Report, June – Sept., 1955 – summarizes Engigtsciak project (see ③). Includes personnel, methods used, and MacNeish's preliminary conclusions about different horizons/complexes

⑤ Yellow sheets (6) listing stone & bone tools and pottery, handwritten by MacNeish

⑥ Handwritten chart by MacNeish comparing traditions across Canada (2 yellow sheets)

⑦ Note in MacNeish's writing about a possible contact (J.J. Low)

⑧ Handwritten list by MacNeish of artifacts typical of various complexes (2 yellow sheets)

⑨ Form, Field Blank for Skeletal Material

⑩ Hand-drawn profiles, handwritten notes by MacNeish, often w. maps on reverse – most on graph paper

⑪ Handwritten list of artifacts by MacNeish, labelled Flint Creek

⑫ Copy of budget, Am. Anthropological Assoc., 1958-59

⑬ Typed, "Field Notes – R.S. MacNeish – 1956 (July 9 – Aug. 21) – at Engigtsciak site (continuation of 1955 excavation)

JG

⑭ "Mid-Season Report: August 4, 1956." Summarizes 13.
Handwritten original by MacNeish and typed copy.

⑮ Handwritten field notes by MacNeish (original of ⑬), including notes up to Aug. 30, 1956

⑯ Page of handwritten notes by MacNeish on complexes

⑰ Hand-drawn profiles on graph paper

⑱ Handwritten notes by MacNeish on different soils

⑲ "Final Field Season Report, June 1- September 15, 1956," carbon copy. Includes notes on DEW Line survey for archaeological sites

⑳ Copy of a handwritten letter from MacNeish to Jacques [Cing-Mars], Aug. 8, 1987

㉑ Handwritten chart w. pictographs by MacNeish

㉒ Carbon copy of table, "Stratified Components at Engigtsciak"

㉓ Three pages of ms. on Engigtsciak

DAILY DIARY

[illegible]

June 1-4.	Ottawa to Calgary, Alberta.
June 5-8.	Edmonton, Alberta - repack and ship equipment.
June 9-12.	Hay River, N.W.T. - repack and ship equipment via N.T. to Aklavik.
June 13.	Hay River to Aklavik via C.P.A.
June 14-19.	Waiting in Aklavik for ice to melt, and equipment.
June 20.	Trip by air with U.S. Wildlife Service over Old Crow Flats and down Firth, along coast and up Mackenzie to Aklavik.
June 21-24.	Waiting in Aklavik for ice to melt, and equipment.
June 25.	Flew with Mike over Husky Lake to Anderson River - noted sites from air between portage from Eskimo Lake to Sitigide Lake.
June 26-27.	Waiting for ice to melt, and equipment.
June 28.	N.T. equipment arrived.
June 29-30.	Excavated on site across from present Aklavik. Found some modern Thule material.
July 1-2.	Waiting--but also took movies.
July 3.	Revisited Tuk-tuk.
July 4.	Purchased equipment came to $237.
July 5.	Waiting --took movies.
July 6.	Loaded stuff down for C.P.A., then got weather report and didn't take off.
July 7.	Loaded plane, went 41 miles and turned back by fog.
July 8.	C.P.A. refused to take more than 1900 lbs., so it was necessary to have both Mike with Cessena and C.P.A. with Otter take us to Zupho Lake. Also believe C.P.A. charged me tax - which is an over-charge. Then made two trips of 6 miles (r.t) with 60 lbs. of baggage on my back, from lake to camp. Set up two tents haphazardly. June got some good movies.

Daily Diary

June 1-4 - Ottawa to Calgary Alberta

June 5-8 - Edmonton, Alta - repack & ship
equipment

June 9-12 - Hay River, NWT. - repack & ship
equipment via N.T. ~~to~~ Aklavik

June 13 - Hay River to Aklavik via C.P.A

June 14-19 - waiting in Aklavik for ice to melt & equipment

June 20 - Trip by air with U.S. Wildlife service
over Old Crow Flats & down Firth, along
coast & up MacKenzie to Aklavik

June 21-24 - waiting in Aklavik for ice to melt & equip

June 25 - Flew with Mike over Husky Lakes to
Anderson River - noted sites from
air between portage from Eskimo Lake to
Sitidgi Lake.

June 26-27 - waiting for ice to melt & equipment

June 28 - N.T. equipment arrived -

June 29-30 - ~~July 1-2 waiting~~ Excavated on site across from
present Aklavik ________. Found some
modern Thule material

July 1-2 waiting but also took movies

July 3 - Revisited Tuk-Tuk

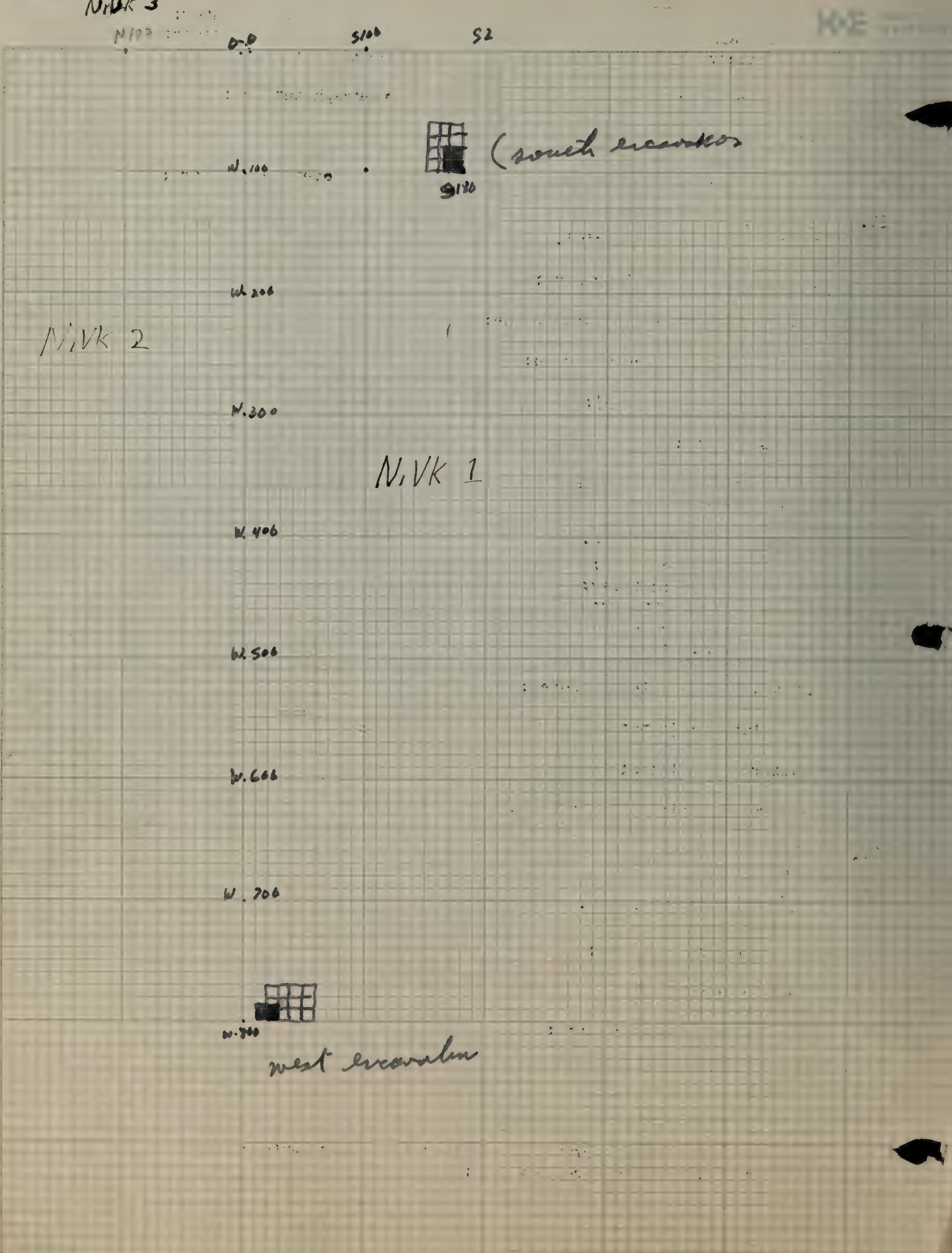
July 4 - Purchased equipment came to $237.

July 5 - waiting - took movies

July 6 - Loaded stuff down for C.P.A. then got
weather report & didn't take off

July 7 - Loaded plane went 41 miles & turned back by fog

Initial staking



July 9. One more trip for baggage. Started ice house and rebuilt two tents to make it three complete. Used mainly drift logs. Found a few artifacts on surface. Saw large grizzly bear across river.

July 10. Built frame for cook tent and put in floor. Continued work on ice house. Killed caribou I saw on a walk. Started setting up squares - see opposite page for details (staked areas in black).

Setting squares

July 11. Rain and fog. Got rest of supplies. Finished ice house entrance and got cook shack ready. Did a little mapping and building of screens.

July 12. Started with four men in squares S180W90 and S180W80. Stripped whole top in 6" level, roughly equivalent to humus. During morning took off top 4" level in square S180W90 in which many bones and eight pieces of pottery occurred. The comparable level in S180W80 (6") had only chips and bone. However below this level, in parts, was reddish brown silt in which chips, bone, and a corner micro-burin and blade with ripple flaking occurred. Late in the afternoon found piece of dentate-stamped pottery.

Pit 1-2

Continued work on S180W80 which has Pit 1 under stake S180W80 and Pit 2 between S180W85 and S175W85. Both were very reddish in color. Pit 2 seems to be mainly a fire pit. The artifacts mentioned above probably came from Pit 1. Pit 2, however, was even richer with a corner burin, bladelette, lamellar flakes, and much bone.

Just as we were quitting, a small depression of refuse occurred at S177W94.

Catalogued specimens in evening.

July 13. Started squares S180W75 and S180W85. Drew profiles of square S180W80 and S180W90. Pit 2 continued to be productive while square S180W75 seems to have more than a foot of refuse. Found a bone point about 11" below surface at S175.5W78.8 and near it some burned clay (one possible sherd?). Started square S180W95. This will give a twenty-five foot trench from S180W75-S175W75 to S180W100 - S175W100.

Pit 2

The stratigraphy so far may be complex. Pit 2 in S180W85 seems to be without pottery and to have microliths. Pit 1 in S180W75 seems to be with pottery and no burins, while the oldest of the lot is the bone in Level 3 of S180W90. Both Pit 1 and Pit 2 are almost 5 feet in diameter and could well be some sort of architectural feature. Pit 1 is particularly abundant in bone.

July 13
(con'd) Made a single deep cut 5 ft. by 2 ft. and 4 ft. deep along north edge of S180W90. Stratigraphy was as follows:

0 - 3" or 5" - humus

3 to 3" or 6" - reddish refuse

3"or 6" to 12" to 18" - gray clay

18" to 25" - 2-inch thick layer of reddish soil

24" and deeper - white frozen sand.

Closed day starting to clean floors around Pit 1 and Pit 2.

July 14 Excavated two six-inch levels into bottom of Pits 1 and 2 and set up squares for west excavation. It certainly looks like Pit 1 is a large house,

Photo number — Took five photos of the site.

July 15)
)
July 16) Ran out of food — 30-mile hike to Kumakuk.

July 17 Began squares S15W810, S20W810, S25W810, S30W810 — completed these squares to a depth of 2½ ft. The north two squares were relatively sterile and uninteresting but S25W810 and S30W810 had clear-cut stratigraphy. The top 3 inches were humus then there was from 6 to 8 inches of reddish sand then some white-gray sand and a red layer 1/2 inch thick with artifacts - then 1 inch of white sand and then 2 to 3 inches of various lenses of red soil with artifacts and then a layer of gray clay and then red and white sand with artifacts and then basic gray clay and shale. The S.E. corner though not yet excavated because of permafrost. Out of middle cultural layer got part of a point, 2 lamellar flakes and a bone awl, but always lots of bones.

Other excavations continued in Pit 1 and completed Pit 2.

July 18. Took a photo of profile from S20W800 to S25W800. Then removed square S30W795 and S25W795. Still finding middle red layers but with mainly bone.

Photo No.

Started square W300,W305 and W310. In the S.W. corner of W300 there is a large pit going to a depth of 1½ ft. Refuse, however, generally does not seem to go below 1 ft. in depth. Found part of arrow point in W310 at depth of 6" below humus by 2 inches. However, finished all three squares to a depth of 14" in afternoon and gave up.

The west trench S30W795 - S30W790 and S25W790 and S25W790 were completed by the end of the day. Few artifacts occurred and many of the earlier layers that seemed significant are now in permafrost.

Started square N15E5 near end of day and it is rich in bone.

In the south excavation found east edge of Pit 2 in square S180W70. It was very rich in bone and quite good in artifacts except pottery. Then started S175W75. Here again we found the north edge of Pit 1. In the vicinity of this edge many lamellar flakes, a burin and bone scraper handle occurred. I have assumed they were in the pit though in fact are along its edge.

July 19. Finished up floors in permafrost, W790S25-30 and found very little—so will try again in another area.

Opened up square N15E5 . Found refuse going down to 1 ft. There seems to be a large amount of bone and little else.

Also started square S165W95 and here, just under humus, found red soil and pottery.

Work also continued in Pit 1 in square S180W70, S185W75 and S175W75 and here found limits of the pit in each. Also found considerable amounts of bladelettes, burins, and microblades. Pit seems to continue irregularly into S185W75 and just got into it by the end of the day.

July 20. This afternoon completed excavation of Pit 1. It seems to go to about a depth of 2 ft. below the surface, have steep sides, and be flat on the bottom, and underlaid by white sand. It has no significant shape nor does it have post-molds, roof-beams, or a fireplace, so I doubt very much it can be considered a house.

Pit 1.

Square excavated until

June 20

(Carefully July

July 20. (con'd) Underlying the house and white sand is a black layer with bone that is also under the gray clay. Culturally the top layer had pottery but most of the pit, including the lower layers, have a few burins and lamellar flakes. Thus there is evidence of three occupations .

In this general southern area took two top level of squares S170W100, S170W95 and S165W95. All these have sherds in their top levels and no lamellar flakes or burins. This is probably significant.

Started square S175W95 in the afternoon and found a rich pit in its northern border. This I shall consider Pit 3. Later excavation should delimit it.

In north trench worked further on in square N15E10 and N15E5 and N10E5. Refuse seems to go down at least a foot.

July 21. Vacation- went to Flint Creek and then up Firth fo next big creek.

July 22. Pit 3 Complete S180 trench from W100 to W70 and used aledaide to make a profile. Then went into square S175W85 and in its north end also ran into a big pit (Pit 3). Also did further excavation in square S165W95. This square seems to have a pit or depression of refuse in its center which is full of bladelettes or micro-blades and pottery. Also worked on S170W100 and found a few sherds in upper one-foot.

Occupation 1 One of the big jobs for the day, however, was the removal of the gray clay by shovel and excavation of the sand and black streaks within it by trowel. Found parts of a couple of scrapers and quite a bit of bone (partially mineralized?) as well as charcoal and area of muck. That clay that overlies it appears to be full of large boulders and is glacial till. Also, the sand in which the red or black layers are in show evidence of being washed or in part water deposits. At least affected by water action.

Pit 4 Also dug in N10E10 in a small pit and uncovered mainly bone.

Late in afternoon got 2 scrapers (a large side and large plano-convex end scraper from Occupation 1.

July 23. In the morning completed square S175W95, S175W85 and S175W75 and drew their profiles. Pit 3 was in S175W85 and extends into W80 and W90. Started these squares as well as S175W70. The latter contained some materials in the top level.

July 23 (con'd) Square S175W70 in its northeast section has a large pit in it (Pit 5). It contained a number of tools in Levels 2 and 3. It eventually turned out to be about 2½ ft. deep with a pointed bottom and oriented N.W. tp S.E., elliptical in outline 1.2 by 2.8 at the top. It seems to be entirely without pottery and had a large number of blades, bone tools and burins. Also got dog bones from this pit.

Pit 3 By the end of the day had completed the trench from S175W70 to S175W100 by S170W70 to S170W100. From S170W96.5 to S170W82.2 is a large pit (3) which passes through S172W85 and S172.8.W90. It seems to be about 2 ft. deep with steep sides and at S170W85 goes to a depth of 3 ft. It has burins, micro-blades, bladelettes, etc., but no pottery.

Continued work in S165W95 and in the second level got a few sherds and lamellar flakes, fragments of large projectile points but no burins.

All in all this was a productive day with over 100 artifacts being found.

July 24 In the morning cleaned up, drew and photographed the S170 profile.

While this was being done staked and removed humus in S5E15 and N5E15. Both were very productive but were not completed.

Then in afternoon began squares S170W70, S170W80, S170W85 and S170W95. The middle two were in Pit 3.

In the meantime Georgina worked in S165W95 and around S168W94-96, found a great concentration of lamellar flakes (30), a projectile point, end-scrapers (2), end-of-blade scraper, and a number of side-scrapers.

July 25 Continued working in S170W70 where there is a large

Pit 6 pit (6) in the N.E. corner and that extends in S170W65 and S165W70. It was full of bone and a number of the bones were artifacts and others showed evidence of burin cutting or grooving. Among the bone tools was an antler flaker and an antler pick.

Pit 3 Also continued work in Pit 3 which still occurs clear to S165 line, S170W85 and S170W80. It is still productive and again is large enough to be a house pit but the shape is wrong and there is no floor in it.

Late in the afternoon plane arrived with supplies. Some worked until 9 o'clock packing stuff. Also, shipped out Franky.

July 26. Awful day - no wind and hot and many mosquitoes. Also late in evening a big gust of wind ripped June's and my tent in half and tore the holder for the stove pipe in the cook tent. Also had Alex fix a fish net.

Occ. 1.

Finished up S170 to S165 trench from W105 to W65. Few artifacts found and the muck layer is very well defined under gray clay and Pit 1 from W90 to W80. It seems to be dying out W100. In future will shift trench slightly more to east.

July 27. Spent morning finishing profile from W100 to W70 along S165 line. Took two photos of it which very nicely show Pit 6 and Pit 3 as well as underlying muck area. Cleared out S170W95 which is mainly gray clay with underlying sand.

Photo No. 11, 12

Also, went back to digging in N5E10. Henceforth all the area to the north of the 0-0 stake shall be known as NvK2. In this square found a small pit about one foot below the surface which contained a large number of small rim sherds of a single pot.

Pit 6

Continued excavation in S170W65 and W60 in what appears to be the eastern limits of Pit 6.

July 28. This was our day off, so numbered sherds & artifacts.

Sherds

Late in the afternoon, Mabel, in looking down a gopher hole, noted bones and, upon clearing them off, found bones and pottery. This is the area of S.

July 29. Started square S170W65 and S170W60, both of which are in pit. Continued excavating it in 6-inch levels. It goes to a depth of 2 feet where part of it is in permafrost. The bottom of it along the S170 line is about 20 inches from the surface and the area next to S170W70 seems to have gray clay. However, it definitely extends into S175W60. Found a large corner, removed point point with a concave base in Level 3 of S170W60. This would appear to make this pit late.

Pit 6

Snowed late in the evening.

Spent most of the day making a contour map. Am using a scale of 1 mm.= 1 foot and am doing the map in section equal to 400 by 500 feet. Got two sections done today. Crew is very slow at this.

July 30. Cold and wet. Continued survey and did three sections. Only one or two more to do.

July 27

July 30 (con'd)

Pit 6

In the meantime, continued digging in Pit 6. Opened up square S165W65 and S165W60 as well as started S175W60. Pit 6 continued to yield lamellar flakes and great quantities of bone, some of which is worked. Late in the afternoon found two sherds, thus confirming the lateness of Pit 6. There are few if any burins nor are there bladelettes. Just a bone scoop as well as some end-scrapers and side-scrapers.

Summary

Thus Pit 1 and Pit 6, the top of square S165W95 and NiVk2 (pit 4) and area X seems to belong to the late pottery occupation. Some of these pits may be stratified but only analysis will decide this. End-scrapers, large points (corner removed), small arrow points in isosceles form, bone flakers, bone arrowshafts, bone scoops, lamellar flakes, and side blades seem to comprise one complex.

The earlier occupation seems to be pure Denbigh and includes Pit 2, 3 and Pit 5. These have burins, arrow points, bladelettes, side blades both large and small, and snub-nosed scrapers, etc. This again should be checked in the analysis.

The earliest occupation is still in the muck and consists of three scrapers.

July 31.

Pit 7

Set up six new squares near where Mabel found the larger sherds. Stripped humus off three of them, S125, S125W5 and S130W5. Much of the pottery is right at the grass roots, however, some sherds occurred down to a depth of one foot. In the northwest corner of S125W5 gray clay occurs just below the humus that seems to represent the wall of a large pit. The other squares, however, have refuse in them down to a depth of one foot. There seems to be some layering of reddish refuse in the pit that may represent occupations. Thus we may have both stratigraphy and/or a pithouse.

Pit 6

Late in the afternoon stripped top soil off S165W95, S165W85, S165W80 and W75. Completed both S165W70, S165W65 and S165W60, as well as S175W60. All of these were excavated into part of Pit 6. Again no pottery occurs in the lower layers. This time the general outline of the pit indicates it might have been a house with an entry-way in S175W60—W65 but where are the post holes, hearths, or occupation layer, and why the refuse filling?

Pit 1

Dug out the final little portion of Pit 1 under stake S175W70. It was quite rich though very small.

August 1.

Pit 6

Pit 8

Cleared off S160 profile from W60 to W85. Pit 6 is still apparent and has two little dips in it that have burned clay and charcoal. Also a large pit showed up that runs from S160W79 to about S160W88. This shall be known as Pit 8. It again is steep-sided and flat-bottomed.

Photo No. 13, 14

Pit 7

In the afternoon took photo of S160 profile. Then started in on S160W65 in Pit 6. Also dug in the area of Pit 7 where again pottery appeared down to a depth of 1 ft. below surface. Also found parts of burins and bone tools in Pit 7. The whole area around Pit 7 seems to be somewhat different as to its stratigraphy as compared to the south excavation. It also looks to be an area full of pots of the pottery complex and here we ought to get the other artifacts that go with the pottery.

Found a couple of rim sherds and there is little doubt that it is cord-marked. Also the rims are insloping and the lips flat indicating a cocoanut-shaped vessel. These features make it very similar to Woodland ceramics.

August 2.

Soil sample

In the morning took soil sample from S160 profile between W65 and W60. They consist of:

1. Gray sand at depth of 2.5
2. Muck at depth of 2.3
3. Red sand at depth of 2.2
4. Gray clay at depth of 1.8
5. Bottom of Pit 6 at depth of 1.7
6. Bottom of humus at depth of .3

Carbon 14 Sample 1

Then began excavation of S160W65. In Level 3 found the outline of a large firepit with orange sides and a charcoal center. Took a carbon sample from it which is mainly of burned bone. The center of the firepit is at S1585W66 and it is about 2.3 feet in diameter. Plan to clean it and photograph it from above. S160W65 produced prodigious amounts of bone but relatively few artifacts.

Also, dug in S160W80 in what is now considered Pit 8. It had a few artifacts. Here I suspect from the lack of bladelettes and arrow points that we are having some artifact stealing. Lord help anyone I catch for there is a $300 penalty for stealing artifacts according to the Ordnance 218.

Also continued excavation around Pit 7 in square S135W10 and S130W10.

Firepit 2

Carbon Sample 2

August 3. Did a great deal of work in the S130 area and excavated S120, S125, S130, S125W5, S130W5 and S135W10 and S130W10 and started S130W15. In S130W10 found a firepit along the S125 profile that extends to a depth of 2 feet. Took a carbon sample from it of mainly charcoal. There are plenty of rootlettes here but it still would be good for it could date the pottery. This firepit 2 in reality is inside Pit 7 which extends over the east half of S130W10, all of S130W5, the west half of S130 and dies out in the south half of S120.

Pit 6

In the meantime went after Pit 6 in S160W60 where it appears only in the S.W. corner. However, However the edge of the pit was very rich.

Continued digging in Pit 8 in S160W80 and it now appears that this pit covers all of S160W85 and may run into S160W90. It also extends down to the permafrost.

Late in the afternoon June took photos of excavating artifacts in the S160 trenches.

August 4. Day of rest. Counted and packed all artifacts. Also repaired screens, etc.

Pit 6

August 5. In digging along the N.E. edge of Pit 6 in Level 3 came across a sherd, 2 burins and a number of burin spalls, probably belonging to one of the burins. This is just east of firepit 2.

Photo No. 13

Pit 7

Pit 7A

Cleared out Firepit 1 in square S125W10 and photographed it. Also got more carbon from it. Continued digging during rest of afternoon. Firepit 1 extends down from the top one-foot of the refuse and there is about 3 to 6 inches of refuse under it. Pit 7 also extends down from this level. In square S120 there was a small round pit (2 feet in diameter) in the N.W. corner. It extends down from the bottom of the refuse and is known as 7A. It contained no pottery but part of six large spear points and a crude burin.

Pit 8

Finished up Pit 6 and Firepit 1 and then opened up square S155W60 which appears to have new pit in it. Also, finished up square S160W75, W80, W85 and W90 which completed excavation of Pit 8.

August 6. Dug out the top two levels of S165W95, S165W100, S165W95 and S165W90. These two levels are full of pottery and associated micro-blades. The pottery is grooved and very thin and hard. Also worked on S130W15 and started S125W10. This is in the area of Pit 7.

spls
pointed [illegible]
[illegible] PT
[illegible] pts

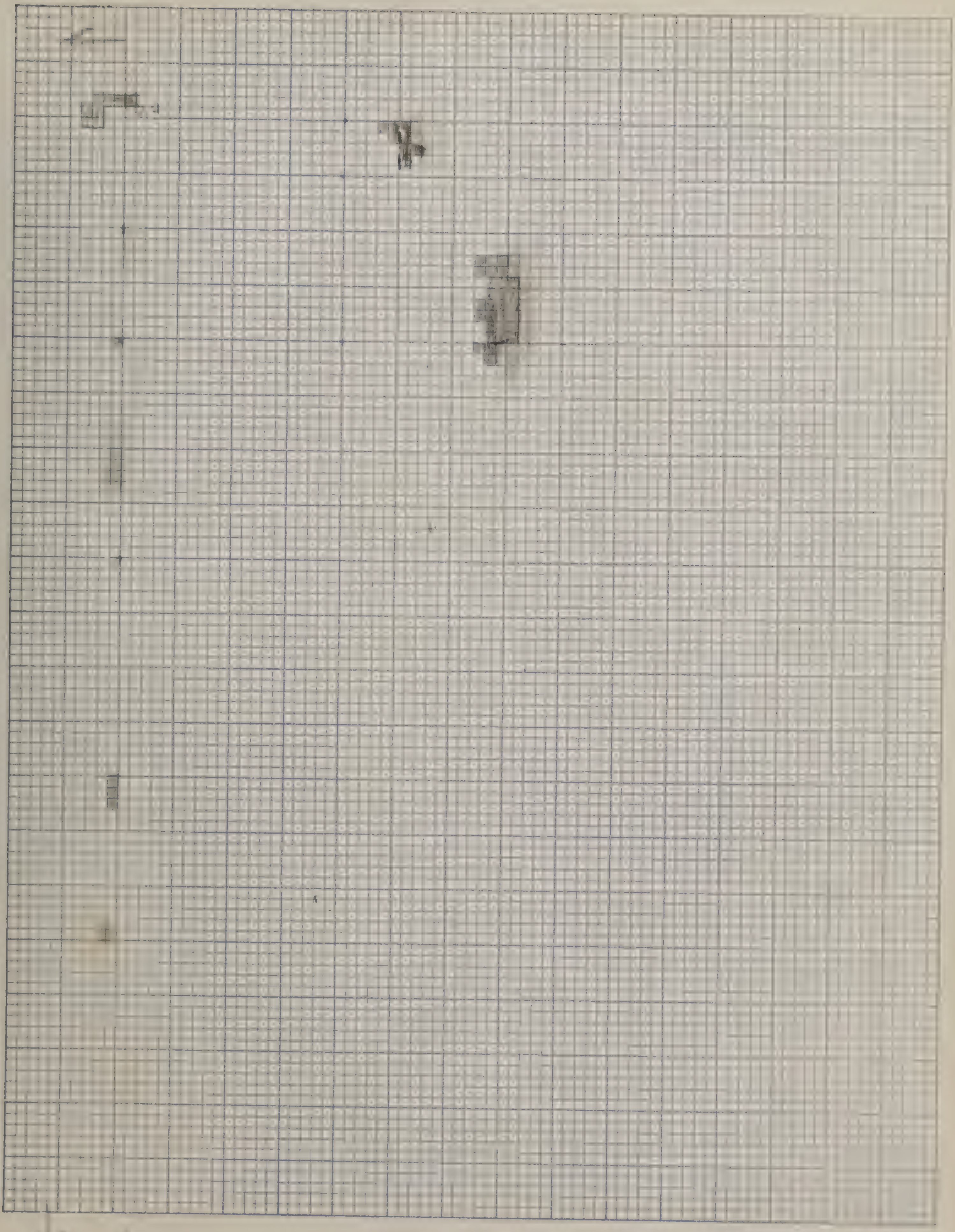
Total no. of [illegible] 3

					Aug 28		3		1
[illegible]	4	1					4		1
Micro-blades	8 (24 -22 -69)	=21	115	+ 6	15	19	19	+ 13	6
Blades	5	5 -	27	+ 1	2	2	1	+ 1	5
Burin spalls	1		33	+ 1		7	2	+ 1	
End of blade scrapers		2	4		1		1		
Rectangular bladelette			1						
Double pointed "		3	10		2		2		2
Bladelette Points		10	33	+ 3	12	10	6	+ 1	
Bladelette Bodies	9		35	+ 1	2	1		+ 1	+2
Arrow point base (concave	2	4	11		12	8		+ 2	1
Blade arrow points	1		5		2				1
micro-burins			5						
pointed burins			1						
Retouched angle burins		9	20	+ 2				6	
Plain " " (?)			9	+ 4			5		
Retouched corner burins			4		8	9			
" corner & angle burin			1	+ 1					1
Plain corner burin (?)	2		6						
Triangular end scraper			7						
Pointed edge "			2						
end scraper	5	7	8	+ 4	13	1	1	3	2
concave point base end scraper			2						
Angled polyhedral cores	2		7	+ 1					
Corner removed concave base spear pt			1						
Double pointed side blade			2						
Round [illegible] of spear pts	2	2	8	+ 2		2		+ 3	1
Basal frag. of " "	8		6	+ 1					
Points			10	+ 1			5	2	
gouges			3						
Large bifacial blades	3 -	2	2	+ 2	11	7 +	3	+ 1	1
Large [illegible] chipped			1			+	1		
large shell blade			1						
hammerstone			1						
[illegible]		2	1						
[illegible]			1						
ground stone cylinder		1	1						
Plano convex end scraper circle scraper	19 - 11		76	+ 14	48	12	12	13	14
	71	74 - 46		49	49		44	41	

①

bone							
worked bone	38	+1			9		2
antler pick	1						
antler gouge	1						
pierced phalange	1						
bone pt	4			1			
sled runner	1						
bone awls	23	+6		1		+3	1
bone arrow point	2	+1					
" " shafts	2						1
~~[illegible]~~ bone gouges	7			3			2
marrow gouge	1						
Fish-hook	1			1			
needle	1	+1		1			
pottery marker	1						
tooth pendant	1						
Bone pendant	1						
bone back scratcher	1						
Antler handle frag	3						
antler flaker	1			2			
antler spoon	1						
Antler dagger	1						
~~[illegible]~~ Bone snow knife	1						
Antler [illegible] handle	2						
	95	+16	+5	17		+3	+7
Pottery	342		+5	+310		+80 +[illegible]	
~~449~~							
~~[illegible]~~							
Total	9[illegible]	+70		+342		+132 +[illegible]	

[illegible] 4



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[illegible]

Shot	H.I	B.D	Reading	Elevation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	11.50	65.18	2.30	69.68			
39	=	=	8.72	73.90	7.65	9.82	210
40	=	=	9.83	75.01	8.30	11.39	3.09
41	=	=	10.46	75.64	9.55	11.38	131
42	=	=	7.94	73.12	7.71	8.18	47
43	=	=	11.99	77.17	11.68	12.33	65
44	=	=	8.67	73.85	8.30	9.00	70
45	=	=	12.05	77.23	11.63	12.42	79
46	=	=	12.50	77.68	11.53	13.44	191
47	=	=	11.45	76.63	10.05	13.00	295
48	4.65	75.14	2.54	79.79	2.33	2.78	45
49	=	=	9.80	84.94	9.46	10.19	68
50	=	=	12.33	87.47	11.62	[illegible]	102
51	4.40	14.70	0.4	19.06			
52	=	1905	12.45	31.51	12.10	12.90	80
53	=	1906	8.31	27.37	8.31	8.58	[illegible]
54	=	=	7.56	26.72	7.29	7.85	54
55	=	=	10.36	29.42	10.00	10.74	74
56	=	=	2.29	21.35	1.97	2.63	66
57	=	=	6.16	25.22	5.70	6.64	94
58	=	=	5.91	24.97	5.42	6.42	100
59	=	=	8.31	27.37	7.74	8.95	121
60	=	=	10.62	29.68	9.10	12.21	368
61	=	=	3.80	22.86	2.30	5.30	300
62	=	=	8.28	27.34	6.08	10.18	410
63	=	=	10.34	29.40	9.86	10.89	103
64	=	=	7.61	26.67	6.94	8.27	133
65	=	=	9.03	28.09	8.27	9.82	155
66	=	=	11.96	31.02	11.05	12.81	176
67	4.[illegible]	28.42	2.60	33.02			
68	W 260	=	4.00	32.42	3.22	4.85	163
69	=	=	9.35	37.77	8.25	10.37	212
70	W 510	=	14.50	42.92			
71	=	=	12.05	40.47	10.85	13.20	255
72	=	=	4.15	32.57	3.69	4.64	95
73	=	=	10.63	39.05	9.98	11.29	131

Stat	H. I	B. D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
110	4.55	32.90	9.71	42.61	7.62	12.2[illegible]	4.3[illegible]
111	"		12.10	44.90	10.25	[illegible]	3.50
112			10.29				
			[illegible]	53.10			
113	4.40	38.52	0.87	39.39	0.00	1.31	1.31
114	"	"	11.27	49.79	10.[illegible]	12.24	2.16
115		"	9.55	48.07	7.08	12.02	[illegible]
116		53.10					
117	4.72	53.10	0	57.80			
118		53.10	11.61	64.71	[illegible]		17
			12.28	11.18	[illegible]		1.4
119			6.40	59.50	[illegible]		[illegible]

Stat	H.I.	F.S.	Elevation	Lower	Upper	[illegible]
117	[illegible]		52.12			
118	[illegible]	52.15 6.17	65.72			should be 192 ✓
119		11.32	64.56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ✓
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ✓
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ✓
[illegible]		[illegible]	67.92	[illegible]		
[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
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116		[illegible]	71.36	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	✓
[illegible]		[illegible]	72.82			✓
[illegible]		[illegible]	84.17	[illegible]	[illegible]	✓ [illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	✓ [illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	✓
[illegible]		[illegible]	81.80	[illegible]	1.8	✓
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			✓
[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	✓ [illegible]
135		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	✓ [illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	✓ [illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	✓ [illegible]
[illegible]	4.30	[illegible]	[illegible]			✓ [illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	✓
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
142	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	✓ [illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	112.47	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		[illegible]	116.03	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			
[illegible]			[illegible]			
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		164.63	
155	165.93	167.43	7
	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
	174.06	177.79	
	[illegible]	187.28	
		[illegible]	

29
8
232

164
216
380

208
164
372
130
11160
[illegible]

372
130
11160
372
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
27 [illegible]

166
232
400
130
[illegible]

164
130
492
[illegible]
21 5 2 0
2184

321
483 60
520.00
494.00
499.20
419.20
2496 00

August 6. (con'd)

Alone I went up and dug a deep pit into NiVk2 in square N10E5 and N10E10. Here at a depth of 3 feet found our muck layer with bone in it as well as a couple of chips. However, in this area it is under sand rather than clay but as one goes eastward this sand is replaced by clay. The top refuse of this area, of course, has pottery in it. Solid permafrost kept us from getting more material from the lower muck layer.

In the afternoon June took a series of movies of excavating artifacts, etc. It also snowed in the evening. A huge wind ripped another tent as well as blew down one.

August 7.

Pit 10

Dug out most of S155W60 and part of S155W65. It had little to show for the effort. This is also true of S155W80 and S155W75. However S155W90 and W95 appear to have a pit in its northern edge which we will excavate later (Pit 10).

Set up some new squares: S55E5, S55E10, S55E15 and S55E20. Dug S55E5. It has about one foot of refuse at its top which is underlaid by 2 feet of wind-blown sand. Except for a few scrapers and a couple of sherds, it is very poor.

Continued work in S120W10, S120W15 and S125W10 in Pit 7. The refuse still continues to a depth of almost 3 feet and many cord-marked rim sherds appeared associated with micro-blades and bladelettes. There should be little doubt of their association. It also has a good deal of bone (mostly caribou). However, a few bone tools appeared. Some of them may be flakers and awls. There are, however, areas of refuse under and around the pit with sherds that appear to be earlier refuse in that no sherds appear and in that the hearth area with sherds photographed is definitely intrusive into this refuse.

August 8.

Finished S55E20 and began S55E15 and S55E10. From the top two layers a new kind of pottery is appearing. Some of it looks like it has dentate stamping while others look like cord-wrapped stick-decorated or fabric-impressed. So far only one base of diamond-shaped projectile point has been found associated with them.

Pit 7

Also, completed S120W10 and S120W15 down to Level 3 and 4 in Pit 7. Again our cord-marked pottery appeared associated with lamellar flakes, small concave-base and diamond-shaped arrow points. We now have enough from this area to pretty well define the complex. Since this is with carbon, we should be able to date pretty well. In the extreme west end of S120W15 we found a layer at the bottom full of bone htat is under the sane and under the refuse with pottery. Perhaps here we will get our clear-cut stratigraphy.

August 8. (con'd) Alex worked in S155W65 and W70 in what is Pit 9. It is very poor in artifacts. However, right at the bottom, perhaps below the pit, he did find some refuse and two scrapers.

August 9. This was a day for surveying so opened up square S60W760 and S40W100 and S120W15, and continued work in S55E10 and S55E15. Most all these squares were very unproductive. However, S55E10 and S55E15 did contain a fair amount of dentate stamp pottery.

In the afternoon did further surveying (plane table mapping) of west end of site down to the river. It took an ungodly long time and a mis-reading made for three hours extra work in the evening.

Boys went after a bear and missed it.

August 10. In square S60W760 in Level 3 pottery began to appear. This pottery is check-stamped. It is in a strata definitely over the burins, etc. found in S25-30W800 general area. Also started S65W760.

Completed square S55E10 and it had even more dentate stamp pottery clear down into the third level. Started S60E20 and S60E15. Both had pottery in Levels 1-2.

Pit 11 Pit 12 Also started S120W25 and W30. Both appear to have one large pit in them (Pit 11). This shall be Pit 11, while the pit in S60E20-E15 particularly in the S.E. corner of S60E20 shall be known as pit 12.

August 11. Vacation. Also, snow, sleet and the boys missed two caribou.

August 12. Dug S60W20 and S65W20 which produced some pottery. However, S60W15 produced large quantities. While it still bears dentate stamp or linear punch, it is very thick and has heavy gravel temper like Thule ware. A small stemmed point was found associated with it, while in Level 1 was a single piece of ground slate.

Pit 11 Square S120W25-W30 also were dug and most of the material came from a large pit. There were a few bladelettes and lamellar flakes as well as two pieces of pottery. This again looks like the stuff from around Firepit 1.

Square S160W70 and W60 were dug that are still part of the same firepit. The pottery is like around Firepit 1.

August 13. Started S115W10, W20, W30. These were dug into Pit 7 and Pit 11.

Aug 196

Pit 1	Pit 2	Pit 3	Pit 4	Pit 5	Pit 6	Pit 7	Pit 8	Pit 9	Pit 10		
				Surface						200 – 1000	Thule
										1000-1500?	[illegible]
								Level 1-4		2000-3500	[illegible]
		Level 1-2	Level 1-2			Level 1				C	grooved paddle
									Level 1-3		[illegible]
	Level 1-2			Level 1-4		Level 2-4				4,000-5,000	[illegible]
Level 1-3 Cane [illegible]	Level 3-4		Level 3			Pit 7A	Level 1-4	5310 [illegible]		6,000 - 8,000	[illegible]
	Level 5		Level 4			[illegible]				2-3,000	[illegible]

August 13. (con'd)

Dug S55, S60, S65, S70W760 and still am finding pottery but it looks more linear punched than check stamped.

S60W10 and W15 produced more pottery but still no other artifacts.

Late in the afternoon in S55W760 found under the pottery a 1-inch-thick burned red layer. This probably connects with those down the bank in W790 to 810, S10 to S30. However, it seems to run up the hill.

In the center pit N10E5 began digging in lower muck layer again. This time found a large plano-convex end-scraper associated with bone 33 inches below the surface. This is not only under stratified (waterlaid) sands but these in turn are under the gray clay.

Continued digging in S115W10 in Level 3 in what appears to be a northward extension of Pit 7; found a very nice bone spear point with a slot for a side blade and a notch for attaching the point to the shaft.

August 14.

Continued working in S50, S55, S60 and W760 in what appears to be a large pit or depression of refuse. The pottery really began to come out now and it appears to be check-stamped. Also two net sinkers and two end-scrapers appeared with it.

Pit 7-11

Other work consisted of continuing in S115W10 and S115W20 and S115W30. Finished them by the end of the day but there was little worthy of note found.

August 15.

Continued into S45W765 and again found more of the check-stamped pottery. Now it is really apparent that it is over the lower, middle and upper reddish layer under the gray clay of S800 etc.

Pit 11

Between a caribou (the third we didn't get) and loading June's stuff to the lake, we might just as well not have worked in the afternoon, but we did manage to finish S115W15 and S115W25 (respectively Pit 7 and 11). In the mucks under S115W15 found considerable amounts of bone as well as some sort of large bifacial blade. This gives further stratigraphy for the area which may be summarized as follows:

1. Grooved paddle horizon - humus - Pit 11
2. Cord-marked horizon - Pit 7
3. Lower part of Pit 7 and Pit 7A - Cape Denbigh
4. Lower muck - scraper.

August 15.
(con'd)

In the late afternoon finished up Pit 11 which revealed that in its upper level there were a few sherds but as one went down the sherds and bladelettes disappeared and the lamellar flakes, burins, and big end-scrapers increased. In one section of Pit 11 there was a large burned area with small amounts of charcoal from which we got a carbon 14 sample.

Carbon 14 sample

Late in the afternoon dug S60W475 which revealed reddish soil going to a depth of one foot but no refuse.

Photo No.

Finished profile from S110W10 to S110W25. Drew it and photographed it.

August 16.

Firepit 4

Carbon sample

Photo No.

Today we moved back into NiVk 2. Square N15 down to the muck layer and through Pit 13 that contained absolutely nothing in it. In the meantime square N15E15 was dug as were N10E15, N5E15 and E15 as well as N5E20. Only E15 contained material other than bone and chips. Also all of these are in part of Pit 4. E15 produced about 200 small thin hard pot-sherds with a brushed surface. In square N5E20, right in the center of a foot depth, was a nest of boulders with charcoal amongst them. This is also a firepit (4), and a small carbon sample was taken from it. Photographed.

Also, took a carbon sample of rotted vegetation from the mucks under square N15.

Late in the afternoon dug square S10E15 (S5E15 already having been dug) which seems to be in a new area of refuse that probably extends eastward. It is in a low depression of refuse containing many chips, spear points, burins, lamellar flakes, and very little bone. This again looks like early Denbigh.

Excavation also continued in S45W760 and S47W765 and started S40W765. All contained check-stamped pottery and a small side blade, end-scraper and net sinker also occurred. In S40W765 and S45W765 and S50W765 the lower stratified sands contain bone and are undoubtedly connected with the area to the west.

August 17.

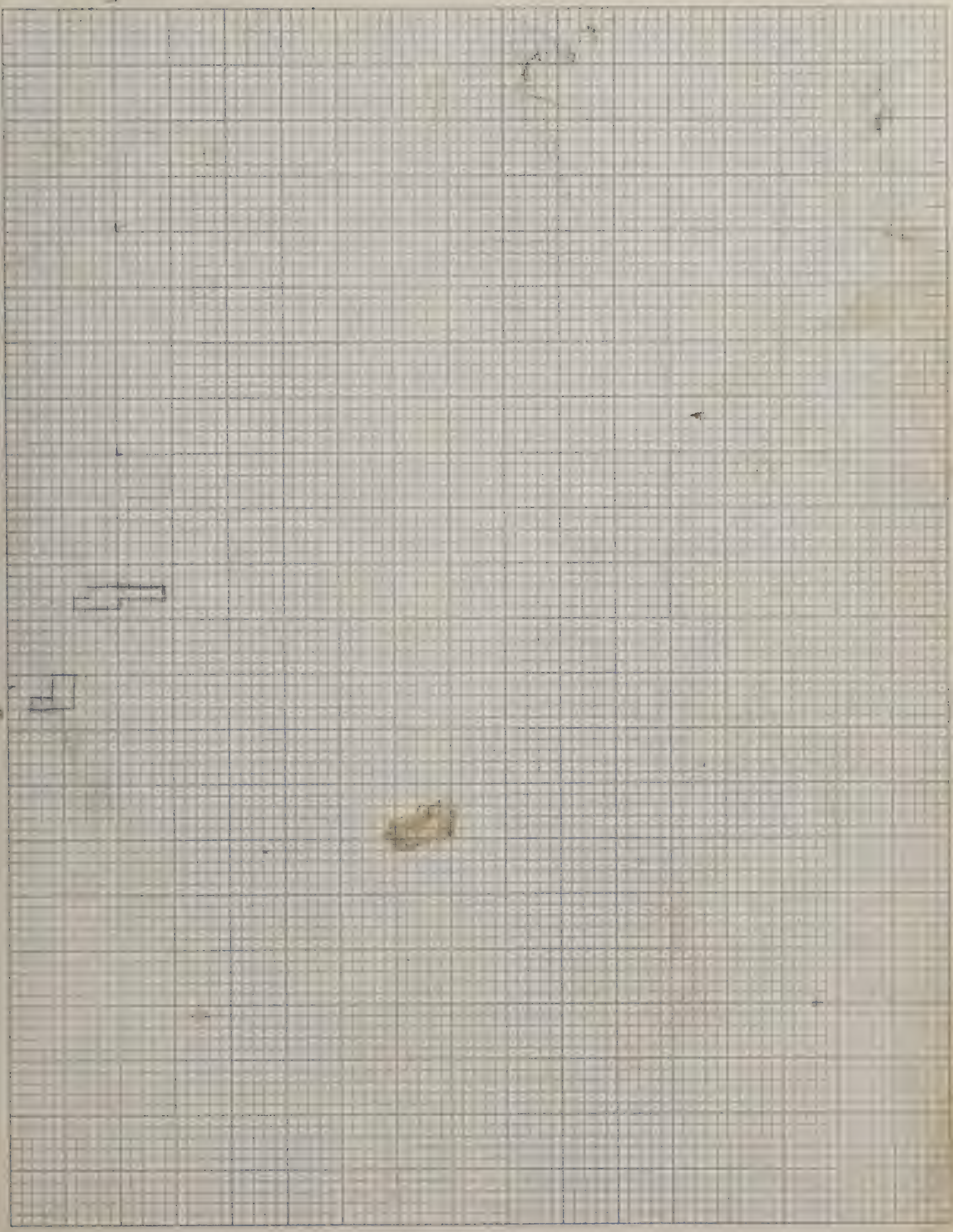
Pit 4

Continued work in N15E15 and N10E15, N10E20 and N10E10. All these are in Pit 4 which contained pottery in N10E5. A few sherds appeared in N10E25.

Pit 15

Also continued digging in S10E20 which appears to be another pit without pottery but with arrow point, lamellar flakes, burins, etc.

Aug 17



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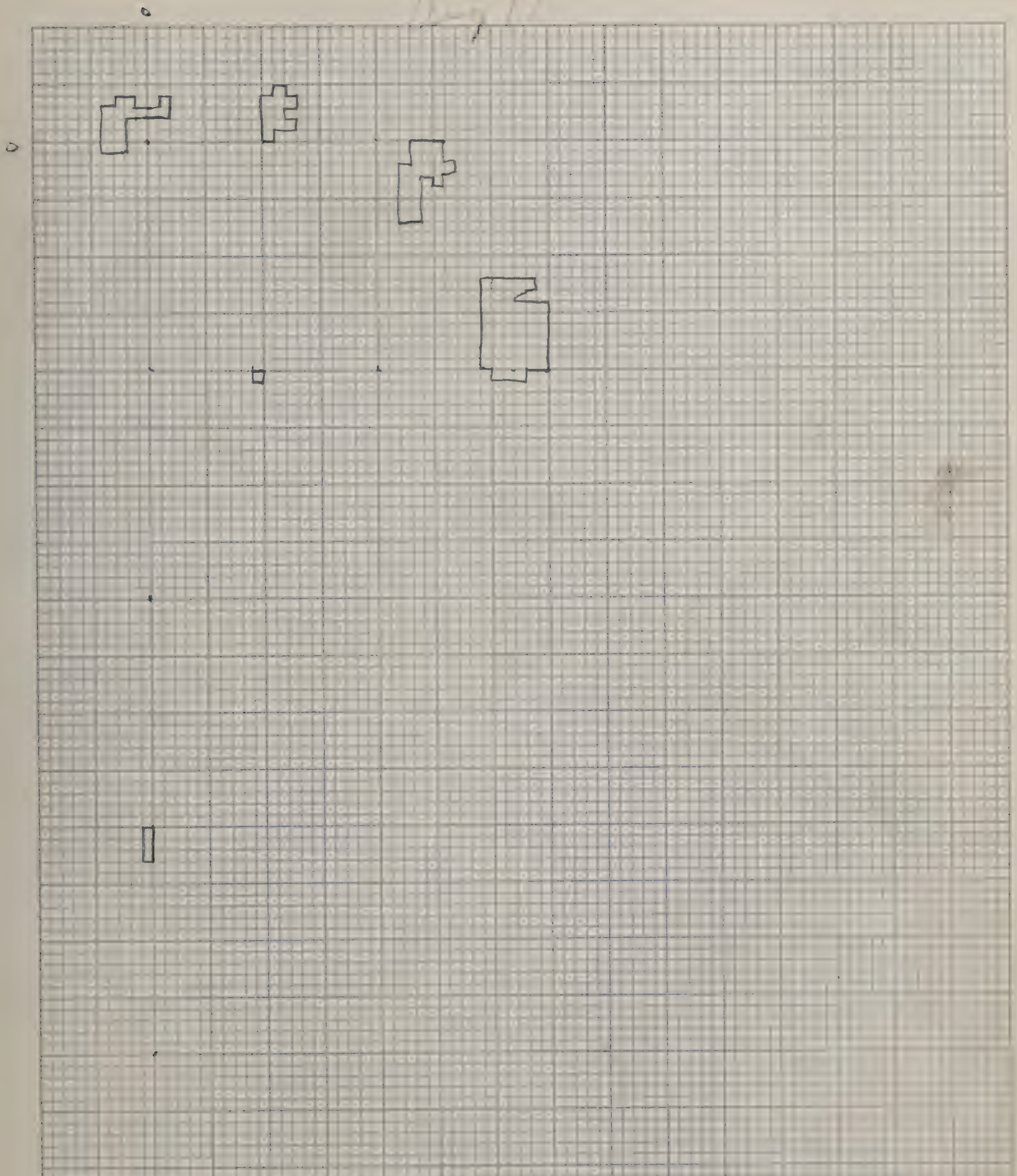

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August 17. (con'd)

Dug S35, S40 of W765 which produced further pottery as well as a side blade and bone of a projectile point.

In the afternoon supply plane came and June went out.

Big wind at night tore all tents and levelled them.

August 18.

Big wind on day off.

August 19.

Rebuilt camp and sent boys to the lake for supplies.

Also dug S40W760 and S10E20.

August 20.

Pit 15

Put concentrated effort on Pit 15 and dug S5E20, S10E20, S5E25, S10E25, S15E25. It produced a fair amount of artifacts without pottery and looks like older kind of Cape Denbigh.

Also dug S35W765 and S35W760, with little success.

August 21.

Finished up square S35W765 and S35W760 without finding much more check-stamped pottery. The cultural association with these sherds is very poor but the refuse seems to have run out and is getting less in each square.

Pit 15

Also finished up the rest of Pit 15 in S15E25 with little success. Got a few more lamellar flakes. This again seems to be an early Denbigh manifestation like Trail Creek. Got a fair Carbon 14 sample from it.

In the late afternoon excavated the rest of Pit 11 in square S170W25. It contained a few artifacts (scrapers) and no pottery.

Finished up square S155W70.

August 22.

Transferred everybody back to the big south trench. Started square S155W40 which has a large pit in it with pottery and quite a number of associated stone artifacts.

Also began S155W50 which seems to have a fair depth of refuse as well as S150W80.

Just as we got going good it began to rain and we lost half a day.

August 23. Began work in S150W80 and took it down four levels (24"). The upper three levels were in a pit that intruded into some refuse in Level 4. Both had cultural material and there is evidence of stratigraphy.

Pit 17

Pit 16

Pit 16 found in S155W40 was very productive to a depth of two feet. It also just extended into the S.E. corner of S155W45. In S155W35 it seemed to extend over the whole square and there it was very productive in Level 1.

August 24. Went to Flint Creek in the morning and made a rough map with tape and compass. Re-looked at house, one Alex,Roland and I dug in last year; then went to work on the other two houses.

Flint Creek
House 2

House 2 had a short entrance way and a cupboard to the right of it. It was relatively deep and had a board floor. Most noticeable, however, was a thick roofing of sods which had on their top a series of large rocks. In the half opposite the entrance way found a bench of large boulders, evidently indicating the bed area. The roof contained a number of artifacts (mainly four whalebone mattocks) while the floor itself was relatively clean, though it did contain some ground slate. This excavation was photographed as to the whole house, then when the rocks had been removed, and then of the rocks on the house beams.

Flint Creek
House 3

The other house further from the bank had the same general outline and form as the other. However, it had a thin sod roofing with few boulders on top. The house was photographed when the sod had been removed. Then we began stripping down to the floor that was paved with flat slabs and rectangular plates. A fire hearth was in the cupboard as was a post with rectangular reinforcements. Roof beams occurred on two sides indicating a square log cabin effect, with the points of the log in the middle of the walls. Across the back half were a few large boulders defining a raised paved bed platform. The floor was well burned and artifacts,including two harpoons, were abundant.

In the evening walked up the Firth River past the first creek with timber.

August 25. Rain all day but nevertheless walked to Horseshoe Bend and back to camp. The creek just before the bend should be very productive.

August 26. Pit 17

Finished up square S150W85 and got out the refuse under Pit 17.

Pit 16

Then went into square S160W40, S150W40 and S150W35, all inside Pit 16. They are producing a few dentate-stamped sherds along with the grooved-paddle ones. This is good because the pit has yielded many artifacts which must be considered associated with dentate-stamped and grooved paddle.

Also began excavation in square S155W30 which seems to be in a new pit yielding no pottery. It, however, is giving off a fair number of arrow points, so it is Late Denbigh. Pit 16 again has the general outline of some sort of house but it is difficult to say definitely as there are no posts or hearths.

Stratigraphy in Pit 16

However, one thing is important, there may be stratigraphy between the dentate-stamp and grooved paddle in this pit.

August 27. Had a limited crew and rain most of the day but dug S160W40 and S150W35 in Pit 16 as well as S150W40. It produced great quantities of pottery.

In the meantime, worked in area surrounding Pit 17 where refuse is under the pit. In other words, all artifacts from any level 3 and any level 2 except in the pit are under it in squares S150W85, S145W80 and S145W75.

Today I believe, in spite of the difficulties, we went over the 1,000-mark for stone artifacts and have about 500 pieces of worked bone and somewhere between 6,000 and 8,000 pieces of pottery. There is, of course, some material from the refuse but most came from pits. The pits can immediately be divided into two categories: those with pottery, such as (1, 6, 4, 16, 17, 7, 11, 10, 12, 13, 14) and those without (2, 3, 5, 7A, 15, 8, 9, 18). In terms of cultural associations the sequence may be the following: (This should be checked in the lab.)

1. Surface and Flint Creek - Thule
2. S30, S60W760-W765 - Old Bering Sea
3. Pit 12 and part of Pit 16 - Firth River Dentate
4. Pit 6, 4, 17, 10, 11, 13-14 - Firth River Grooved

August 27. (con'd)

5. Pit 7, 1 - Firth River Corded.
6. Pit 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 18 - New Mountain
7. Pit 7A, 15(?), and under 17 - Engigstciak

August 28.

Pit 10 In the morning finished S150W95 and Pit 10. Except for the top level which had pottery, it was sterile, with few bones.

Pit 17 Also continued working in Pit 17 in squares S145W80 and S145W75. In both these areas there was refuse under the pit that produced artifacts.

Pit 16 Then dug south half of S145W30 in Pit 16 which still produced some artifacts. This is a very elongate pit, shallow on the north end and steep and deep to the south.

However, the more productive part of the day was spent on Pit 18 which is about 15 feet long and 3 feet wide. It ended in S150W25 and seems to have begun S160W35. It yielded a number of artifacts (including one spear base from S155W35, Level 1, which was put in with Pit 16) that include a number of arrow point bases, burins, lamellar flakes, a few small side blades and spear points. It contrasts markedly with Pit 16 with pottery, straight-stemmed arrow points, large side blades, many bone tools but no burins, few or no lamellar flakes, and little, if any, spear points. Though the profile does not show it, the pits might come from different levels as Pit 16 has steep sides as if it came from a floor level somewhere above the present ground while Pit 18 has sloping sides as if it was dug from just below the present humus.

August 29.

Pit 19 Started S145W25 and W20 in what appears to be a new pit running east and west. It also was found to extend in S150W20. However in the top levels it was not productive and S150W20 yielded a single small sherd.

Pit 20-17 Finally got S145W75 done and it looks like a new pit is appearing in it, Pit 20. However, it is very small so moved in S145W85 where there is still an edge of Pit 17. Later dug S145W70 and S150W70. Both had refuse to a depth of two feet.

Pit 19 In the afternoon completed S150W20, S145W20, S150W25, S145W25, S150E30, S145W30 and S145W35 in working around Pit 19. It was not a good pit but yielded no pottery so we did not continue.

August 30. Dug S150W90, S150W75, S145W95, all of which are in an area of intense burning. Also finished up square S145W35 and the rest of Pit 16.

Snowed too hard in the afternoon to work, so closed down.

August 31. Dug S140W95 and S150W90 in morning as well as dug two squares down in the area of Pit 20.

[illegible]

Pit 21

Then dug three squares down the hill in S370W275, S370W286 and S370W285 in what appears to be Pit 21. It was very productive though the refuse was not over 18" deep. Collected a carbon sample from it from what looks like a pure Cape Denbigh-New Mountain complex.

Also dug S470E125 (±25)

Sept. 1. In the morning made two trips with the boys to move camp. Set up tents on Zupko Lake. Ate lunch in camp.

Then in the afternoon fog and rain rolled in and finished moving camp.

Two of the boys and I managed to get lost in the fog bringing last equipment over.

Also kept running into large herds of caribou all afternoon.

Sept. 2. Rained most of the night and all ten of us crowded into the tent.

Early in the morning had about 2" of snow. Waited around for the plane but in the afternoon the weather was so bad that it became safe to leave the lake. During the six hours in the afternoon, went east from the site to the edge of the mountain to examine the gravel bars we had noted from the air. Walked them out very carefully, taking level readings and checking the pebble content of each. There is no doubt that these are old ocean beaches. They appear to run up to 400 or 500 feet above sea level. Judging from this, I greatly suspect that the gray clays that covered our earliest culture material at the site were laid down by the ocean when these were active beaches. On the way back to camp examined the gravel bar just south of Zupko Lake. There is little doubt that this gravel bar is an esker. An examination of the areal photographs indicate other gravel bars east and west of it that are remnants of this same esker.

Sept. 3. Waited most of the day but the weather was alternately clear and foggy. Just at supper time when we all had finally unpacked again and given up hope of the plane arriving today, C.P.A. with its usual proclivity for inconveniencing one, arrived. However, I must admit Hill was most co-operative in allowing us to put all equipment on the plane, even though we were probably as much as 400 or 500 lbs. over-loaded. Played hide and seek with fog and rain all the way from Firth River to Aklavik and managed to sneak into Aklavik in the last bit of clear sky for the next 48 hours.

Sept. 4. Rested and carted equipment from the docks to Northern Affairs storage shacks.

Sept. 5. Labour Day in Aklavik and was unable to pay off workers or do any re-packing. Incidentally, after just barely being able to drag all my equipment from the Firth River to Aklavik, I found a letter in Aklavik instructing me to leave the equipment at the Firth River in preparation for the next year's dig. Mistakes such as these, emphasize the necessity for having a two-way radio at the Firth River next season. If there had been a two-way radio this season, two of the airplane trips, coming to about $400, might have been avoided.

Sept. 6. Paid off workmen and my various debts in Aklavik.

Sept. 7. Made out expense account for July and August.

Sept. 8. Re-packed equipment to be left in Aklavik.

Sept. 9. Readied the tents and bone material for shipment to Ottawa.

Sept. 10. Took Ottawa shipment to Hudson Bay shipping dock and filled out forms for its shipment. Also had Northern Affairs officer check in the equipment I am leaving in Aklavik, which consists of three storage barrels full of equipment and a package of shovels.

Sept. 11. No work.

Sept. 12. Came out from Aklavik to Norman Wells.

Sept. 13. Norman Wells to Edmonton.

Sept. 14-15. Edmonton to Ottawa.

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NATIONAL PARKS
BRANCH

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA

Field Report, June - Sept. 1955

The field party left the National Museum at Ottawa, Ontario on June 2, 1955. Most of the month of June was consumed in conveying said equipment to Aklavik, NWT; purchasing supplies; and obtaining labor; and adequate transportation. However, time was found for a small amount of archaeological reconnaissance. Three sites were discovered and a few artifacts collected while a number of possible site locations were observed from the air in the MacKenzie delta region and the northern extremities of the Yukon.

Due to a late melting of ice the expedition did not arrive on location at the Engigstciak site on the Firth River near the Arctic Ocean until July 7th (in spite of three abortative attempts that were halted by bad weather). Once in camp about 2,500 man hours were spent excavating 163 five foot squares to an average depth of two feet (or about 8,150 cubic feet of earth) on the archaeological site ,designated NiVk 1 by the National Museum of Canada. The personnel that accomplished this task consisted of:

Dr. R.S. MacNeish, field party chief
Mrs. J.S. MacNeish, expedition photographer
Mrs. Mabel Stefansson, cook
Mr. Jalil Jawad, Student worker
Mr. Alex Stefansson, local labourer
Mr. Sandy " " "
Mr. Hugh Rogers " "
Mr. Elijah Allen " "
Mr. Frank Stefansson , part-time volunteer labourer
Mr. William " " " " "
Miss Georgina " " " " "

Prior to excavation a series of stakes 100 feet apart were sunk along the cardinal coordinated and centering in

area of seemingly greatest amount of prehistoric occupation. This cross of stakes became the basis for marking off the surface of the ground into a series of horizontal five foot squares or a grid that were distinctively designated by a system common to archaeology. At a somewhat later date a one foot contour map was made of the whole area (2,400,000 square feet) by plane table and Alidade and the location of the numbered squares accurately plotted. This map was tied in with prominent permanent geographical features of the region as well as with two surveying pins (relocation markers) buried under stone cairns.

Most of the designated squares were excavated by pairs of workmen using small pointed plastering trowels. As a rule the earth of each square was first removed by trowel in six inch arbitrary levels or natural strata of lesser thickness and then put through a one quarter inch mesh screen. The artifacts,bones and other remains were then placed in appropriately labelled sacks. Early in the season alternate five fo t squares were dug first and then later connected making long narrow trenches. The vertical soil profiles or walls of these trenches (and in special cases the floors) upon completion to sterile soil ~~were that~~ had their stratigraphy sketched and in many cases photographed. However as our understanding of the site progressed squares were tested for refuse or pits which when located were dug by the previously mentioned technique as individual features. The location and contours of these pits or features when completely cleaned out were drawn and sometimes photographed. A few special artifacts were photographed in situ. About 2000 feet of 16mm color moving picture was taken of the 'dig' as well as of the life in camp and the spectacular scenery. Beside these records of our endeavors daily field notes refered to such matters as the progress of excavation, the cultural and soil contents of each individual square,the description of the cultural features, the stratigraphy, the geology, the photographs taken,the catalogue of materials uncovered,preliminary interpretations of materials and speculations about the meanings of said cultural remains.

In reality this seasons excavations are only a preliminary testing of this site that is spread over a region roughly 1500 by 600 feet. Six units of from 10 to 60 connected five foot squares were exhumed as well as five test holes of from one to three connected five foot squares. Beside these a small nearby Eskimo site was cursoriliy sampled in 18 five foot squares. Even up to the last few hours of our stay on the Firth River new types or kinds of tools were being uncovered and new concentrations of deep artifact bearing refuse being discovered. Nevertheless, in spite the constant stream of archaeological surprises, the inclement weather, the relatively inadequate equipment,the delays caused by poor transportation and a working crew that was far from good I believe we did obtain an adequate sample of the major kinds of cultural remains that occur in this ancient occupation area.

More than 1,300 stone artifacts or fragments thereof, over 400 bone tools or pieces of bone fashioned by human hands, from 8,000 to 10,000 potsherds (many of which are admittedly small), more than 11,000 identifible bone fragments(ancient food remains), and an even larger number of flint chips and splinters of bone were very carefully exhumed. Beside these vestiges of man eight different soil samples from crucial loci were collected along to aid in the geological interpretations of the site as well as 16 samples of carbonized material that should be of assistance in dating the various cultural horizons. Furthermore nine botanical specimens(of wood, pollen, peat and plants) were preserved in the hope that we may obtain an adequate reconstruction of the ancient flora and climate that existed during man's stay at the site.

Most of the archaeological remains mentioned above have been catalogued, numbered and some preliminary sorting, classifcatio and comparisions have been completed. My impression is that small portions of the site were seasonally and spasmodically occupied by different small groups during a very long time period. From the various small patches of refuse and pits nine distinctive artifact assemblages re-occur. At present they are called; the British Mt., Engigtsciak, New Mountain, Firth River Corded, Firth River Grooved Paddle, Firth River Dentate Stamp, Cliff, Whitefish Station and Hershell Island complexes or horizons. Nowhere on the site have all nine been found one on top of the other(though I would not be suprised if future excavations such spots). However various portions of our investigations yielded from two to five of the complexes one above the other. A correlation and interdigitating of these regions with cultural stratigraphy allow one to arrange the complexes into a tentative cultural sequence. The following chart illustrates this .

Unit C	south Unit A	Unit D-F	east Unit A	Unit E	Individual units	TOTAL SEQUENCE
level 1	surface	surface		surface	Flint Ck NiVk 2	Hershell Is (Thule)
			surface		Whitefh Sta	Whitefh Sta (Birnirk)
		top refuse level 2-3				Cliff (Old Bering Sea)
			Level 1-2 of Pit 16	Pit 12		Firth R. Dentate Stamp
Level 2	upper Pit 5		Level 3-4 of Pit 16		Pits 4,6,17 10,1113,14, and 20	Firth R. Grooved Paddle
Pit 7					Pit 1	Firth R. Cordmarked
	Lower Pit 5	Upper sand level 4	Pit 18		Pit 2,3,8, 9 and 21	New Mountain (C. Denbigh)
Pit 7A		Lower sand Level 5			Pits 15 and 19	Engigtsciak (Trail Ck)
Level 6	Lower muck					British Mt.

As yet the materials from the site have not been analyzed but notes and observations were made during cataloguing in the field and some preliminary study of them were made ~~as~~; I believe my tentative conclusions and descriptions are worth recording this report for the purpose of telling just what we did find as well as to place on record my thoughts and impressions concerning them at the end of the digging. Such are not for publication nor are they ~~facts~~ 100 percent ~~correct~~. certain

The earliest remains we found consist of 6 large plano-convex end scrapers, 5 large flake side scrapers, a chopper and one large ovoid biface. These were associated with mucks and bones on the rock surface of the hill under sands and gray clays. The bones seem to be mainly caribou but a few teeth seem to be those of a horse. The gray clays above the artifacts seem to ~~be either~~ have been either deposited by periglacial outwash or to have been deposited by the sea or ocean when the sea level was 275 higher than the present. As yet we can but speculate about this earliest horizon called the British Mt. Complex. Two questions seem to be of importanse for the understanding of this complex. Did these people live here during some interglacial stage which was followed by a period of glaciation during which the clays were deposited by the ocean or the debris from some melting glacier? and was this glacier temporally equivalent to the Mankato from 12,000 to 25,000 years ago. Are not these tools similiar to some of the paleolithic ones of Asia ?

The second complex called Engigtsciak may be better defined as about 150 artifacts belong to it. Characteristic of this horizon are large leaf shaped spear points with straight or concave bases (some of which may be classified as Plainview and Angostura points) large burins with or without retouched or back-blunted edges, micro-blades or lamellar flakes (a few of which may have come from tongue shaped polyhedral cores), burin spalls and turtle shaped end scrapers. More general traits include flat topped snub-nosed end scrapers, side scrapers, tear drop shaped spear points, large bifaces ovoid in outline and possibly a few small delicately retouched half-moon shaped side blades. Animal bones and carbon are with these remains. They appear to be related to those found in the earliest levels of Trail Creek (dated 6000 years ago) but they seem more primitive and perhaps older. Superficially the microblades and burins show they have some sort of relationship with Cape Denbigh while the spear points indicate some sort of relationship with Plainview, the N.T. complex, the Bear River complex, the Artillery Lake, the Angostura or Agate Basin and the so-called Yuma complexes. Is it not possible that here we have a basically Asiatic complex (burins, micro-blades etc.) developing into a early man complex with New World invented spear types that become even more specialized as the Asiatic trits die out? [illegible]

About 500 artifacts were found that may be assigned to New Mountain complex.Tear drp-shaped and leaf shaped with straight base spear points occur along with a large number of delicately chipped leaf shaped with straight based arrow points. A few triangular(1?) and nrrow bevelled stemed arrow points also occur. However perhaps the most distinctive artifacts of this cultural assemblage are the small delicately rippled flaked half moon and lenticular shaped side blades and the wide variety of burins with fine retouching. Triagular gouges or celts with small amounts of polishing,micro-blades conical polyhedral cores with an angled striking platform,end of the blade scrapers and slotted bone arrow shafts are also diagnostic traits. Bone awls,flakers,nedles,scraper handles and scrapers also occur along with chipped netsinkers,ovoid large bifaces,side scrapers and snub-nosed end scrapers. This complex seems to have its closest relations in America with Cape Denbigh of the western Arctic and Sarqaq to the east. One can not but wonder if this has not spread from Asia accross the Arctic as the glaciers finally retreated and moved eastward (not southward into the Plains like its predecessors) to later become Dorset and the Laurentian of northeastern North America.

The next horizon called Firth River Cordmarked seems to a futher development of New Mountain plus some new traits. It is represented by about 200 bone and stone artifacts as well as 500 potsherds. Characteristic of the complex is the hard thin cocanut shaped vessels of pottery with exterior cordmarked surfaces. Burins, microblades,polyhedral cores,celts spear points and many of the arrow points and more general types of tools are the same as those of the previous horizon. However, double pointed arrow points,large side blades and more crudely chipped small sides blades seem to be make it different. At present no similiar complexes are known from the New World though the earliest ceramic complex from Lake Biqkal of Siberia is much like it.However the cordmarked pottery makes one ask : is this complex a step in the spread of Asiatic ceramics from the Old World accross the Arctic into the Northeastern Woodlands?

The following Firth River Grooved paddle horizon is based upon 500 artifacts and 3000 sherds. Burins,microblades,celts and spears are on the wane as is the ripple flaking technique of chipping flint. Stemmed arrow points, bone arrow points, large side notched spear points,ground stone (not slate) and a wide variety of bone tools occur along with a number of general types of tools. Pottery is marked by a grooved paddle or rushed and is thin and hard but- and vessels have globular bodies and sharply insloping rims. This complex is again similiar to ones found in Siberia but the big question is : what is it related to in America?

The Firth River Dentate Stamp horizon is represented by about 1000 sherds and less than 20 artifacts.The pottery is about ½ inch thick,more poorly made,decorated by dentate stamping and of the same

side scrapers and side blades occur but microliths are absent. Is this part of a second push of pottery accross the arctic from Asia into the eastern Woodlands?

TheCliff complex like the Firth River Dentate complex is represented by mainly pottery (4000 sherds) and only a few (10 more or less) stone ~~one~~s occurred. The sherds are all check stamped and like those of the Old Bering Sea (ancestral Eskimo) complex. A few chipped stone artifacts such as stemmed arrow points, side blades, (maybe some ground slate and some netsinkers seem to be additional proof of such a connections. Is this the first spread of the maratime adapted 'Eskimo' from Alaska eastward and how much further does it extend.

The next horizon is represented by a few curviliear stamped potsherds and is practically absent from our site though last year part of a house seemingly of this horizon was dug on the coast at Whitefish Station (which gives its name to the complex. This complex seems related to late Birnik. However it is still too poorly known at the Firth River site to be discussed in this report.

The final horizon is Thule not unlike that found in the Eskimo houses on Hershell Island. This complex is well known and though fairly abundant along the Firth we spent little time investigating it. Since only about 100 artifacts(mainly of bone and ground slate) were collected along with about 2000 sherds and since I have previously desribed similiar materials in an article for the Annual Reort of The National Museum of Canada it will not be dealt with here.

In closing I feel we have raised this season some important problems concerning the spread of man and his culture into the New World . We may have collected a few facts that will assist in the solution of these problems. Even though the signifance of our findings is not as yet understood and I feel that I know less about the so-called migrations of the Indians than before I began this years work, one fact is obvious. Future analysis and investigation in this region along the same lines we have been following is most promising and the answers to many of the problems can not help but be forthcoming

Richard S. MacNeish

Stone tools

flake		
side scrapers — 37-30-5-50-63-29-		236
crude concave side scraper · biface —		15
crude ground bifaces		4
saw tooth edge scraper		1
Chipped [illegible]		2
gouges		4
large [illegible] bifaces (whole		2
[illegible] " " "		7
points		1
[illegible]		4
Thule crude side scrapers		3
Stone bow [illegible]		2
jade		1
fragment of ground slate man's knife		3
" " " " ulu		8
" " " " " blanks		5
Rectangular chipped slate		4
large [illegible] from River boulder		1
Hammerstones		5
abraded pebbles		6
Ground stone handle (?)		1
Pebble [illegible]		2
[illegible] (24 discarded)		24
polyhedral cores (conical and single striking platform)		1
micro blades		216(+[illegible])
blades		54
Rectangular bladelette	[illegible]	1
[illegible] small "		10
Double pointed crude small bladelettes		8
Large [illegible] blade		1
bladelette points		73
broken		48
		7[illegible]

Chipped Stone

whole narrow stem spear pt		1
base "		2
whole contracting stem "		5
bases "		3
whole straight stem "		5
bases " "		3
whole double pointed "		7
base "		1
whole convex base "		2
base "		3
base triangular point		1
whole double		5
bases		33
Whole concave base spear pt		1
base " " " "		3
Base of Plainview		1
Whole straight base spear pt		2
base		15
Bodies of spear pts		19
Tips of spears		41
Crude large Tri		2
large side notched form		1
whole leaf spear pt		9
bases of " " "		22
Broken spalls		52
[illegible] knives		2
Plain angle burin		12
" corner burins		4
mixed burins		2
Plain pointed burin		1
Beveled "		4
" double angle	burins	1
" angle		38 + 1
" corner		13
" corner & angle		1
		322 + 1
		302 [illegible]
		[illegible]

End of blade scraper	7
[illegible] - plano convex end scraper	3
[illegible] end scrape	1
[illegible] small and round end scraper	12
Flint chipped " " " [illegible]	17 (6)
Turtle back end scrape	4
	28

11
28
11 27

Pottery

Thule Ware –	bodies	50
	Rims	10
Checked Stamp –	body	4120
	rim	40
Cord marked –	body	400
	rim	10
Wiped –	body	500
	rim	15
Grooved paddle –	body	2000
	rim	180
Dentate Stamp –	body	1100
	rim	5
		8210

Bone tools

Split bone or small leg bone awls	56
Round bone bone awls	4
Double pointed fish gorge	8
" " long pins	3
bird-leg bone fish hooks	2
Needles	3
Conch pendant	
bill shape "	1
pottery marker	1
wing [illegible]	1
sucking tube	1
antler flakers	2
bag plug	1
marrow gouge	2
rectangular grooved plug	1
bark scraper	1
Antler smoother	7
scraper handle	1
penis-like "	1
knife "	1
[illegible]	1
[illegible] socket	1
net weight	1
[illegible] holder	1
awl handles ?	3
double pt antler	1
pierced bone	1
antler rings	1
rib knife	4
double pitted knife	1
knife handle	1
[illegible]	4
antler handle?	1
hollowed bone	
buffalo horn core gouge	1
	119

Bone tools

Thule harpoons	2
Slotted " [illegible]	1
Slotted open foreshaft	1
Socket pieces	2
slotted arrow shaft tips	1
arrow shafts of bone	4
" " " antler	4
" " wood	1
arrow knife handle	1
antler shuttle	1
Slotted bone	4
Slotted antler	6
pointed bone	1
cut bone	47
cut antler	41
[illegible] bone [illegible]	6
	[illegible]
	242

Great Plains

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sterns Creek
Nation

Hopewell
[illegible]

Loseke

Signal
Butte III

Signal
Butte Ia

Angostura ⟷

[illegible] ⟷ N. T.

Frontier

[illegible] ⟷

Folsom

Clovis

Sandia

Lg.
Bear Lake
Stone

Lake Shore

Franklin

Bear
River

N. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sideway R.

Fisherman
Lake

Painted Pot

Sandy [illegible]
?

[illegible]

[illegible]

Aksam
?

Campus
site

Kluane
?

Champagne

Whitehorse
?

⟷

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cliff

Fresh River
[illegible]

Fresh River
[illegible]

Fresh River
[illegible]

New Art

[illegible]

[illegible] Art

Bering Strait

Thule

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

2,300

9,000

Denbigh

Trail Creek

Thule

Clift

[illegible]

Engigstciak

British Mts

Hudson Bay

Thule

Dorset

[illegible]

[illegible]

2,400

5,700

Peace River bridge – [illegible] past 5 30
between Dawson & Whitehorse –
– J. J. Jones – reports getting
– Checks at bridges – waits for police force
in Edmonton –

Bubuk mountain
6 large plane - convex end scrapers
1 Chopper
bifacial
5 side scrapers

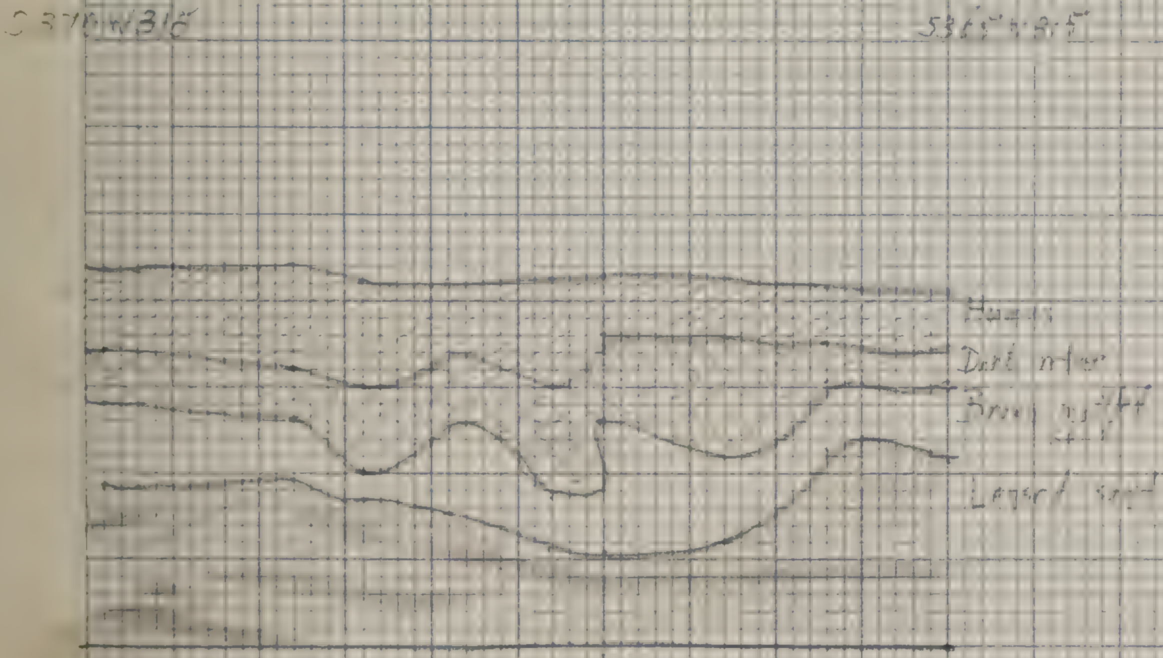
Engigoltenk — 6,000 – 8000 (150)
1 [illegible] point
5 Concave point
15 wide open fragment
7 elongated lam
10 large [illegible]
4 burins large
5 crude burins
8 small retouched
5 long, specially
half moon side blades — (possibly)
15 micro- blades.
5 second before open pts
3 flat end scraper
3 double back end scraper
50 side scrapers
blades
Mar Mountain — 6000 – 4000 (500)
Shouldered [illegible] pts
[illegible] pts
~~and~~ arrow points
narrow pointed stem
triangular
blade little fragment - leaf form
" " - [illegible]
- rectangular
bifacial blades.
Levallois flakes
polyhedral cores
side scrapers.
irregular
flat - long and round [illegible]
end of blade end scrapers
blades
burins — [illegible]
or chopper with pointed [illegible]
gouge made

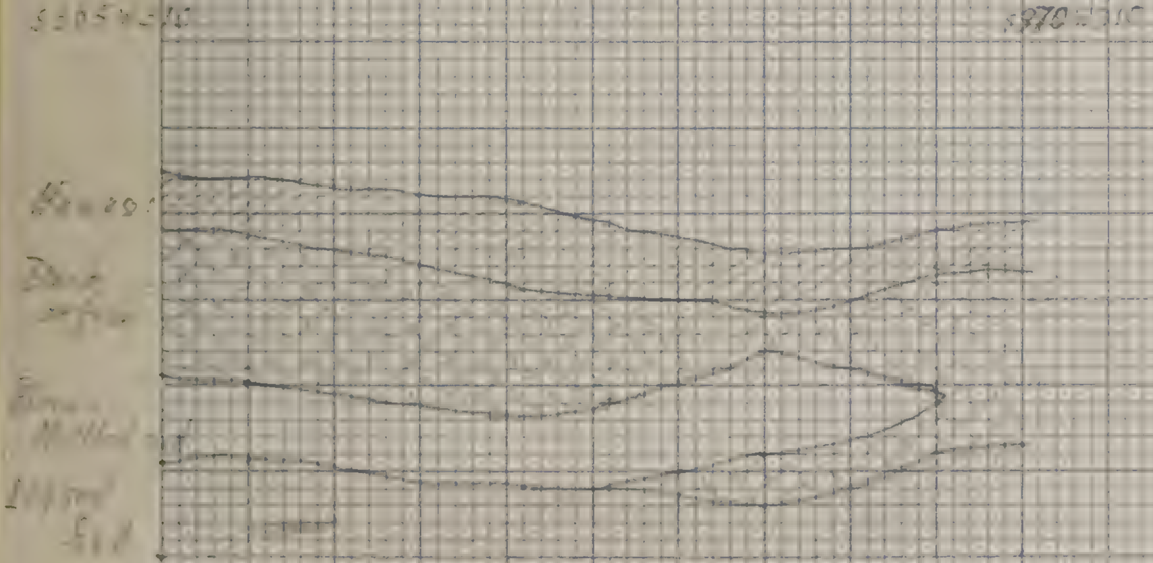
retouched [illegible]
[illegible]

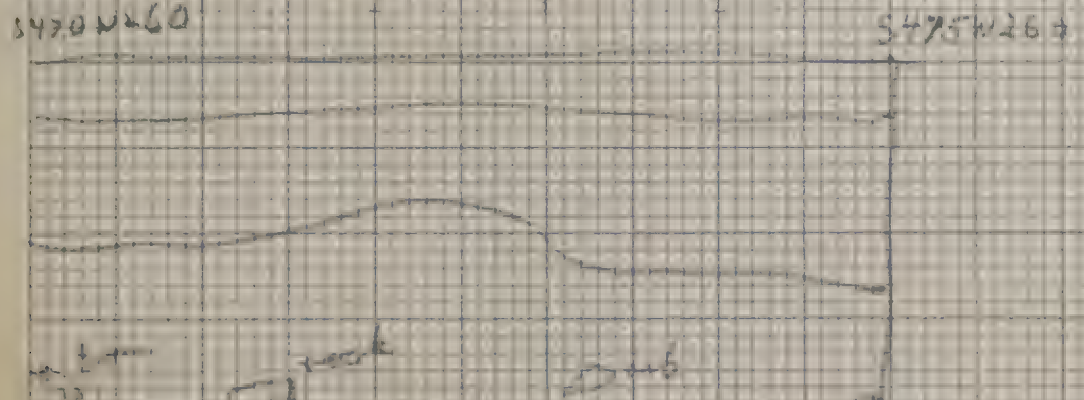
Finds here characterized [illegible] [illegible] –

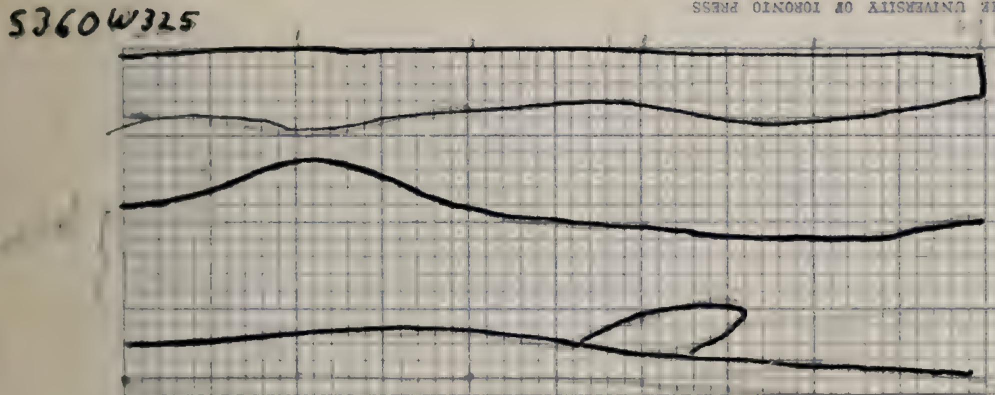
1. Large straight [illegible] leaf pt [illegible] [illegible],
~~double plat [illegible] points~~
2. Round [illegible] pts
3. Double platform
4. Leaf shaped.
5. micro blades,
6. polyhedral cores
[illegible] many, [illegible] small [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
7. flat [illegible]
8. Sponge – [illegible].
9. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
10. small blade [illegible]
11. large side blades.

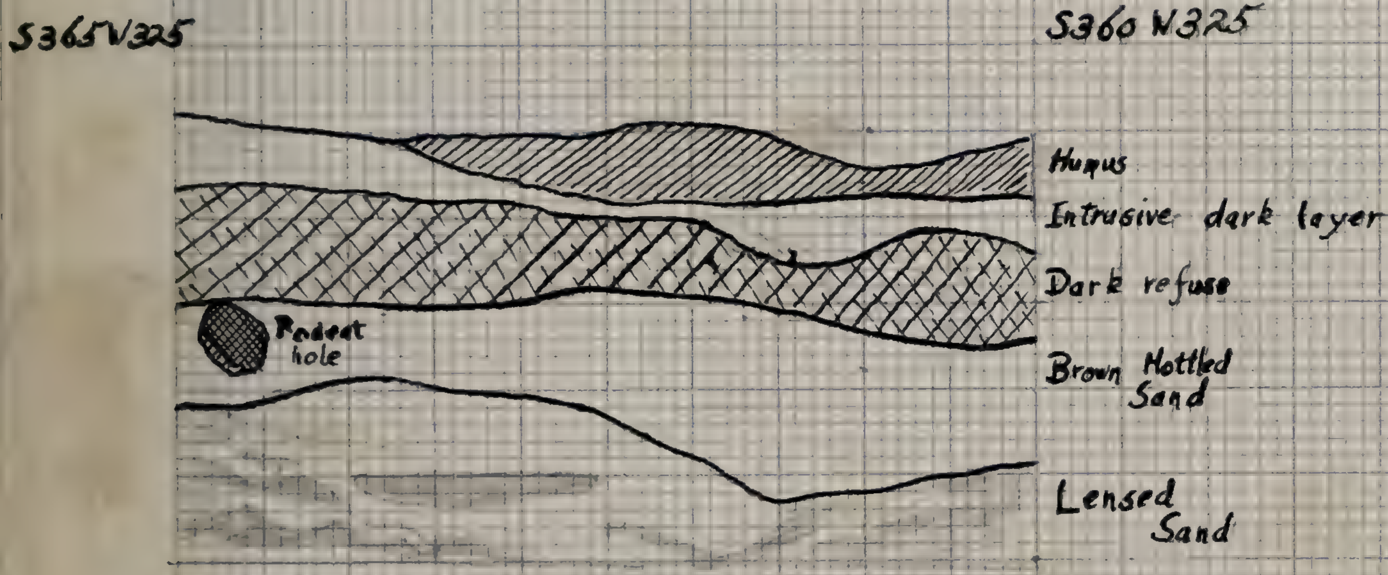
[illegible] [illegible].
few [illegible] [illegible].
Stepped [illegible]

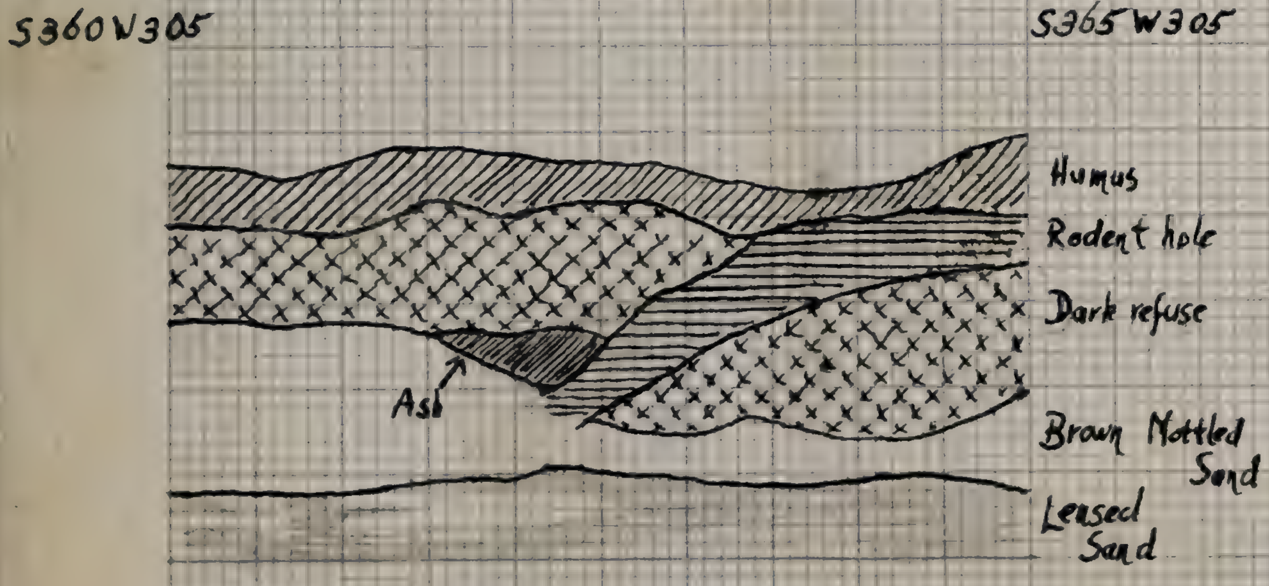

S370 W315
S365 W315
Humus
Dark midden
Brown mottled
Layered sand

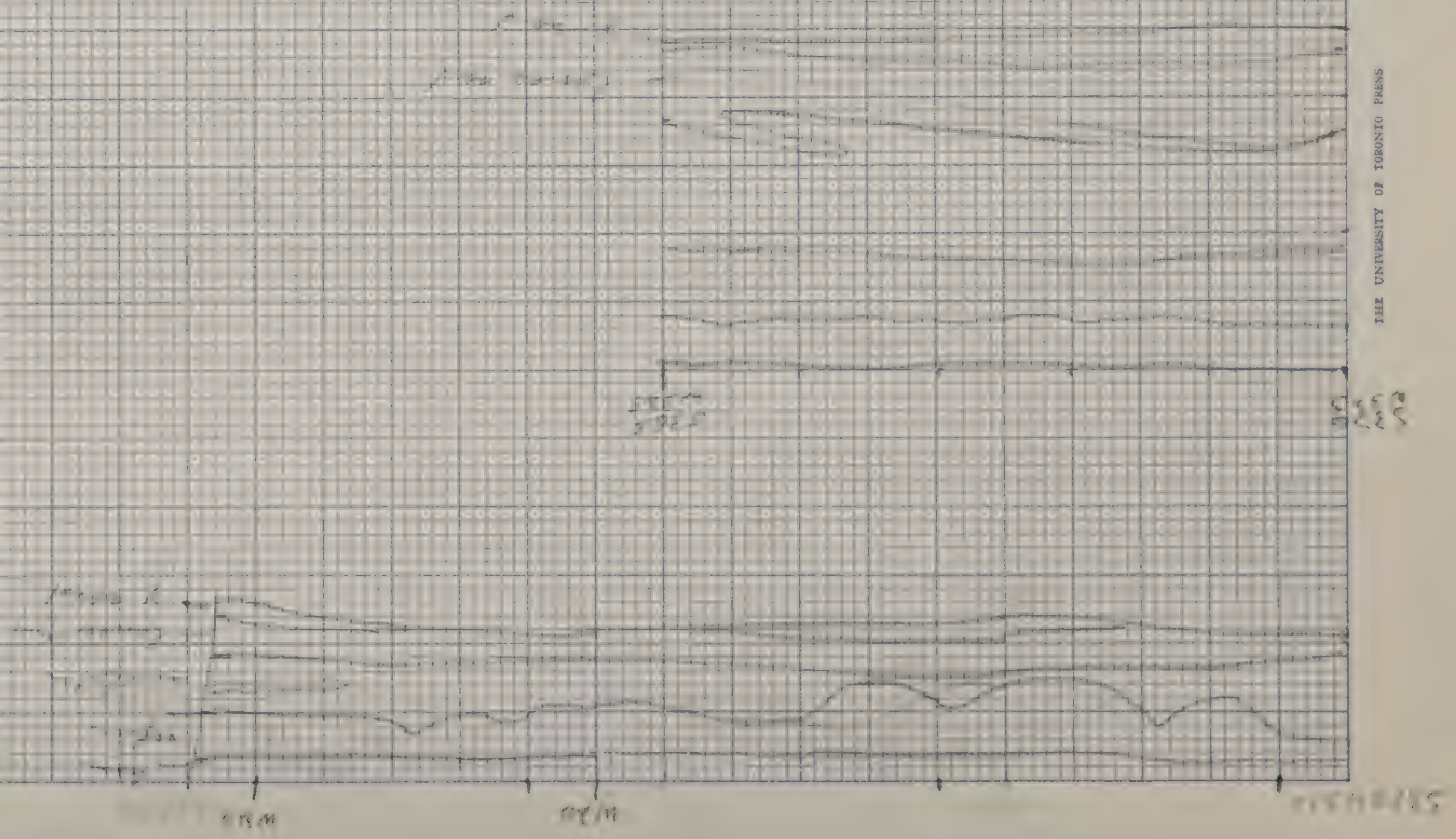

S365 W310
S370 W310
Humus
Brown midden
Brown Mottled
Mottled sand


S470 W260
S475 W260
rock

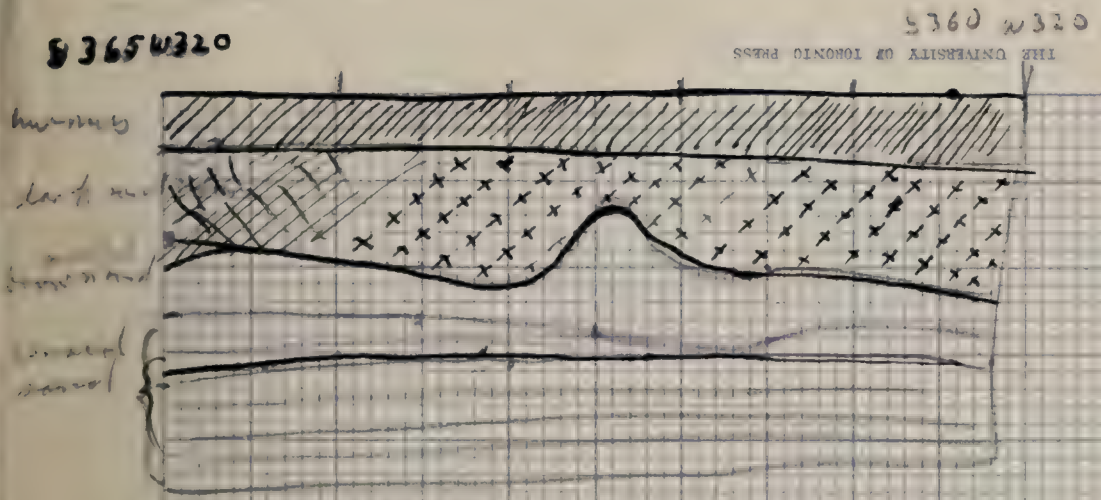

S360W325

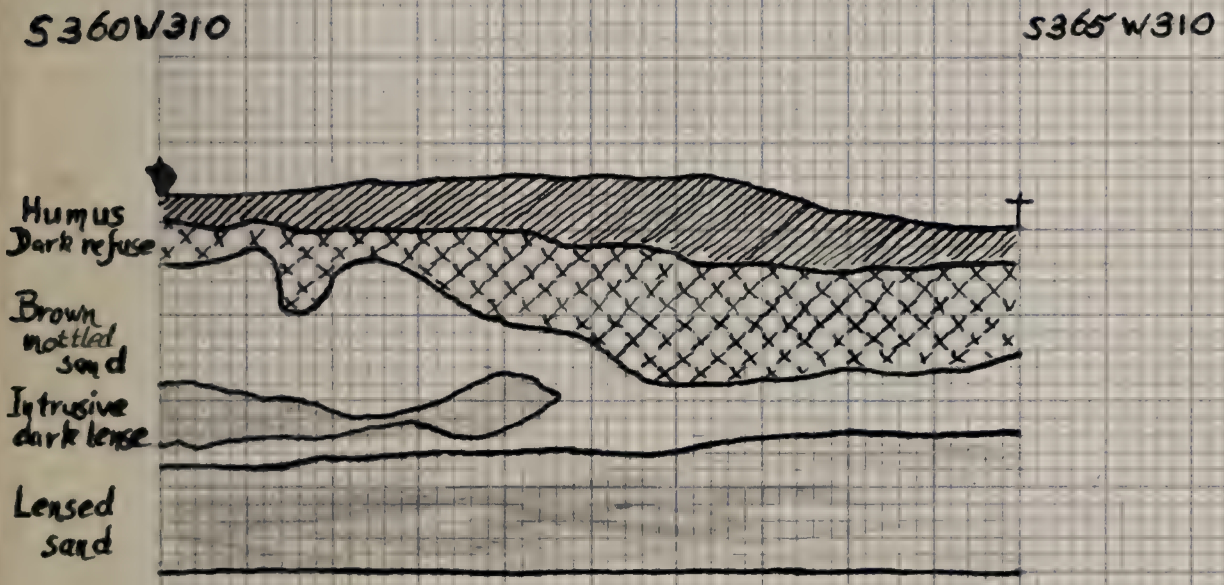

S365W325
S360 W325
Humus
Intrusive dark layer
Dark refuse
Rodent hole
Brown Mottled Sand
Lensed Sand

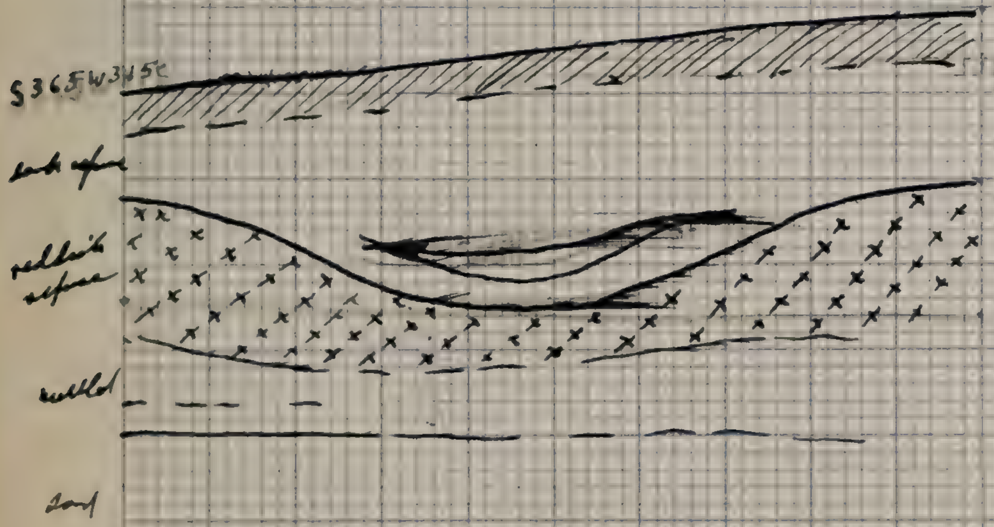

S360W305
S365W305
Humus
Rodent hole
Dark refuse
Ash
Brown Mottled Sand
Lensed Sand

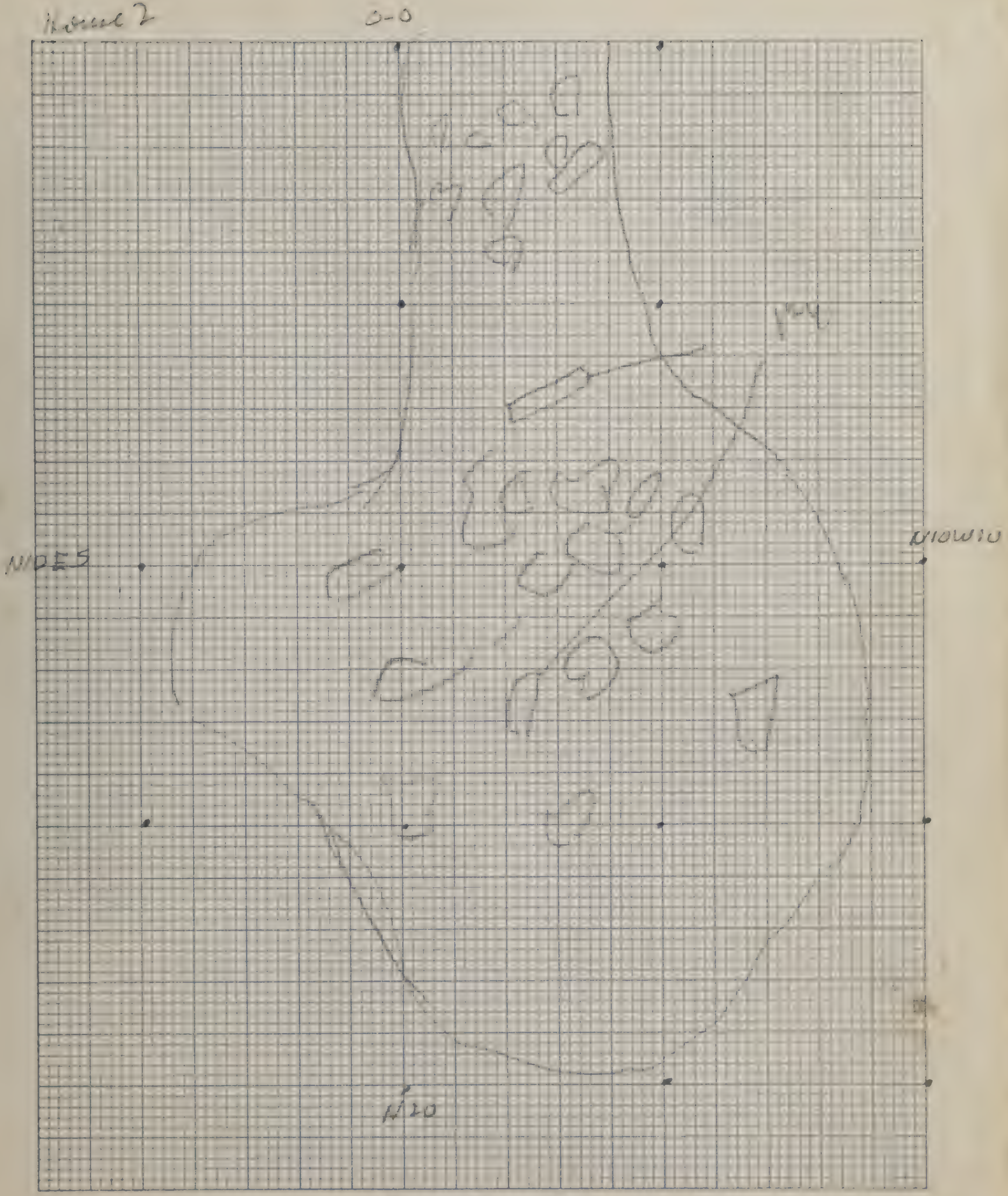


THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS


S365W320
S360 W320
humus
brown sand
lensed sand


S360W310
S365 W310
Humus
Dark refuse
Brown mottled sand
Intrusive dark lense
Lensed sand

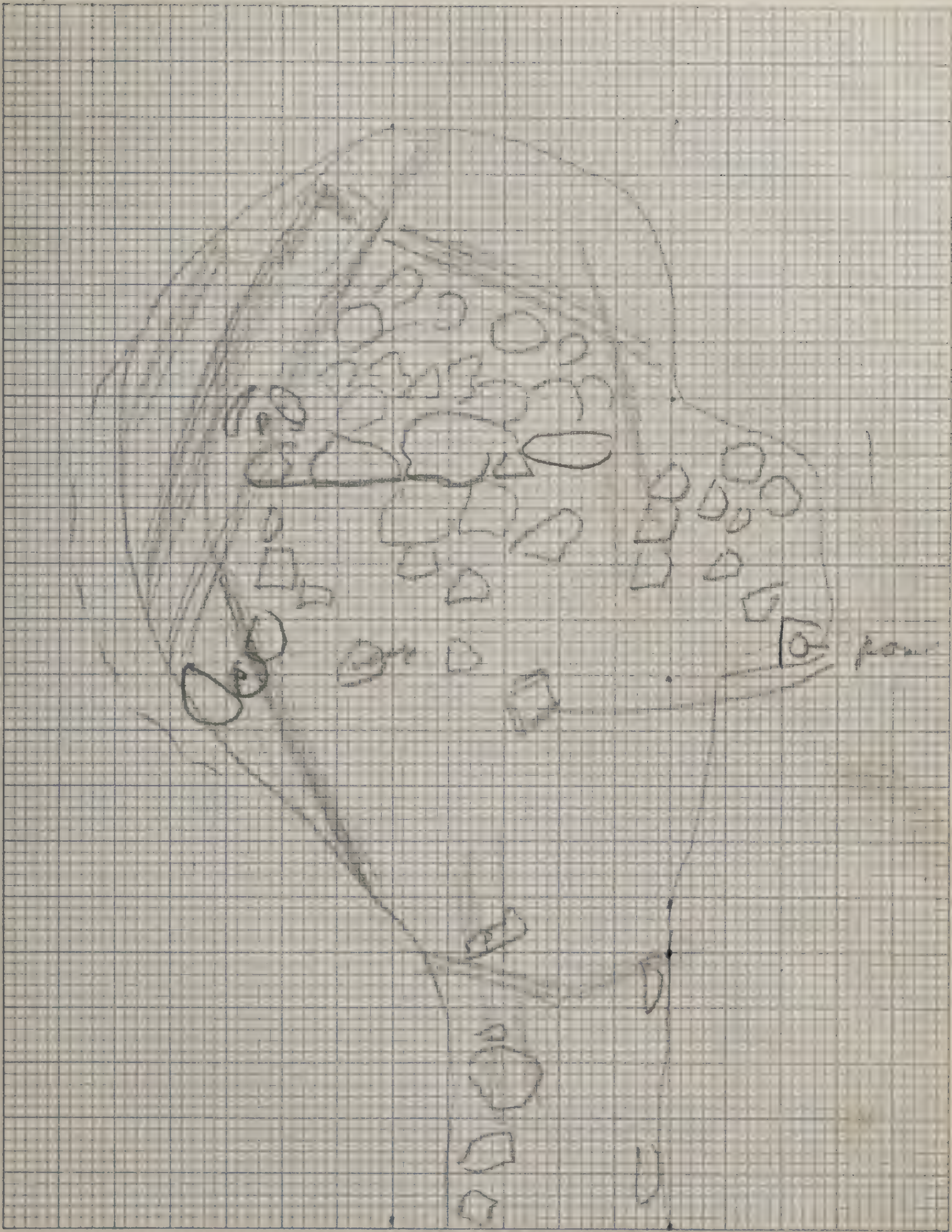

S365W345
dark refuse
reddish refuse
mottled
sand



THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

[illegible]

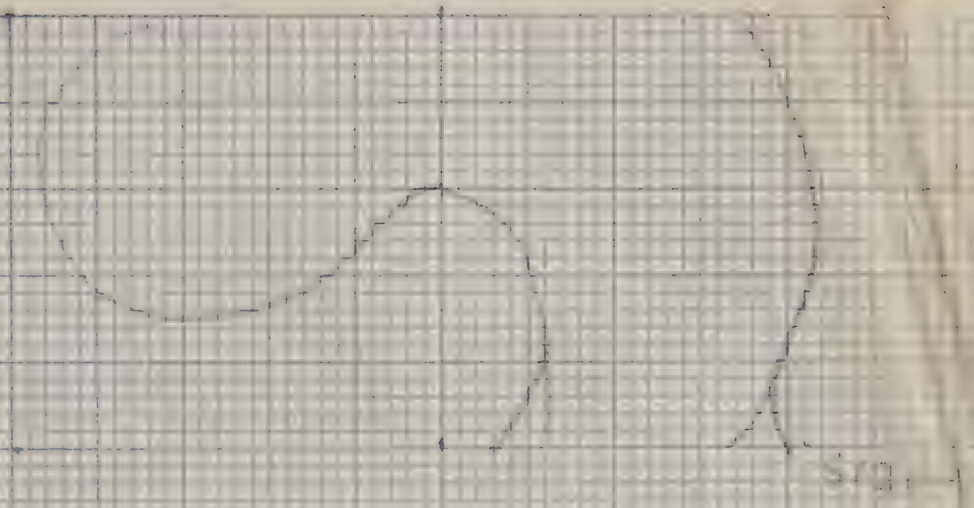
House



N60E56 THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS N60E30

B37

115W15



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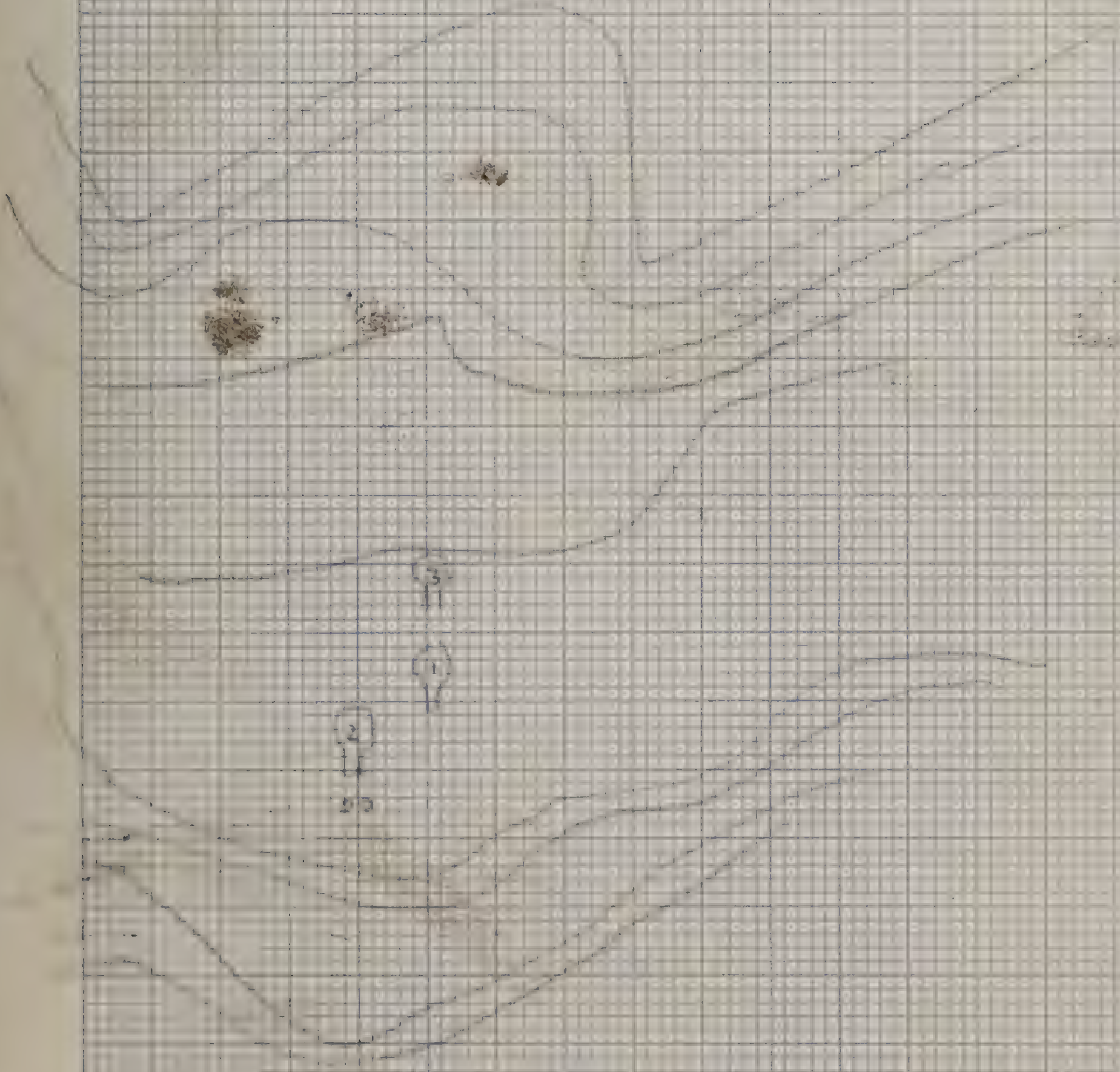

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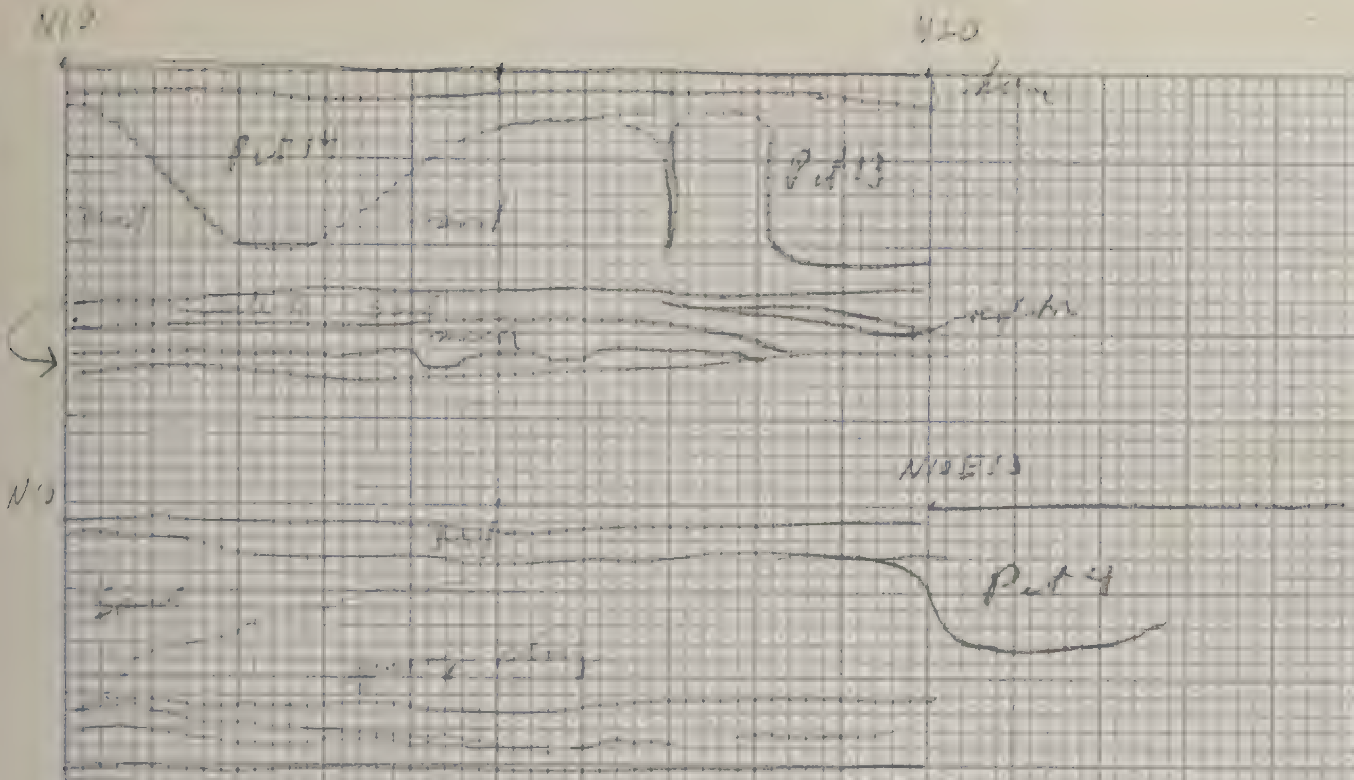
N12
N20
Pit 14
Pit 13
sand
sand
N0
N0E13
Pit 4
Sand

S175W75

July 18

Layer 1 — humus is about 4 ins thick

Layer 2 — Thin red subsoil grading down to 12"
- lots of bones & [illegible] flakes

Layer 3 — Gray clay on north side of subsoil
on south edge

S 25W - S30W 745 — 790

July 17-18

Continued digging of sand and shell and a few bones appeared in brown sand and [illegible] across grey clay but it is far from productive.

Square S180W70

July 18

Level 1 — 4" of humus contains some bones

Level 2 — 4" to 12" — mixed refuse full of bones

Level 3 — The refuse extends down only in
corner ~~[illegible]~~ adjoining S180W75 while the
rest is pure gray clay

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[illegible] S180W75

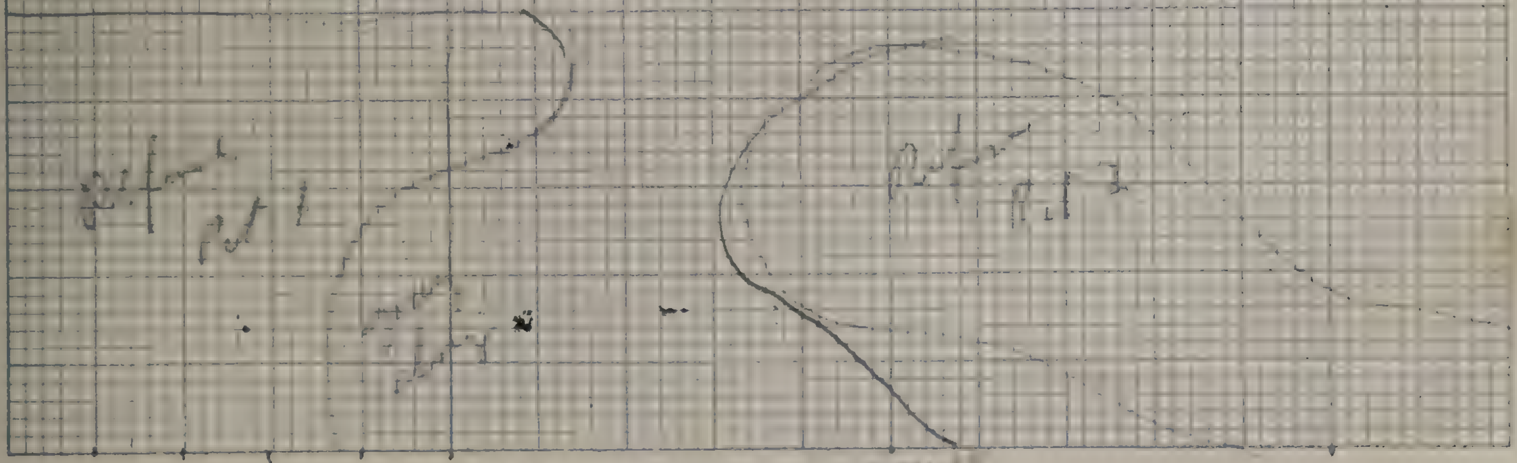
Site N.Vk 1
July 13

Level 1 – 6 inch – 3 inches of humus & 3 inch of refuse

Level 2 – 6" to 12" of Pit I refuse – contains pottery
stone arrow points, some arrowshaft etc. [illegible]

Level 3 – 12"–18" in refuse of Pit I. [illegible] refuse
overlaying white sandy soil [illegible] – [illegible]
& [illegible] from it

Floor
Plan



floor plan

HVR 1

[illegible]
SIMMER

[illegible]
[illegible]

Level 1 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

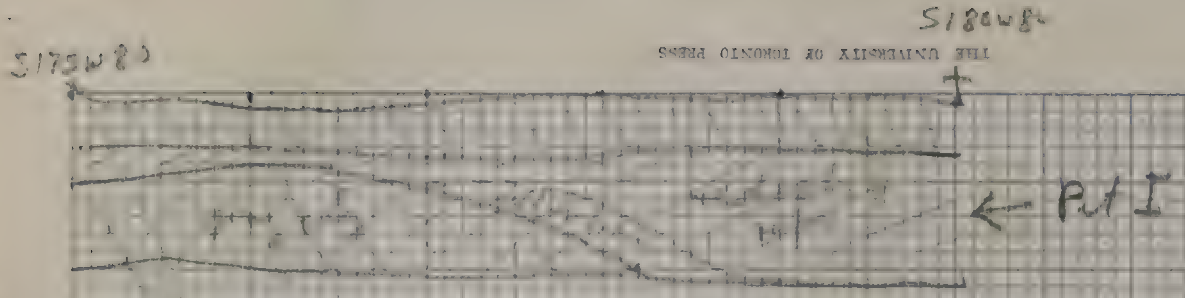
Level 2 – [illegible]
Pt 1 [illegible]
[illegible]
Pt 2 [illegible]

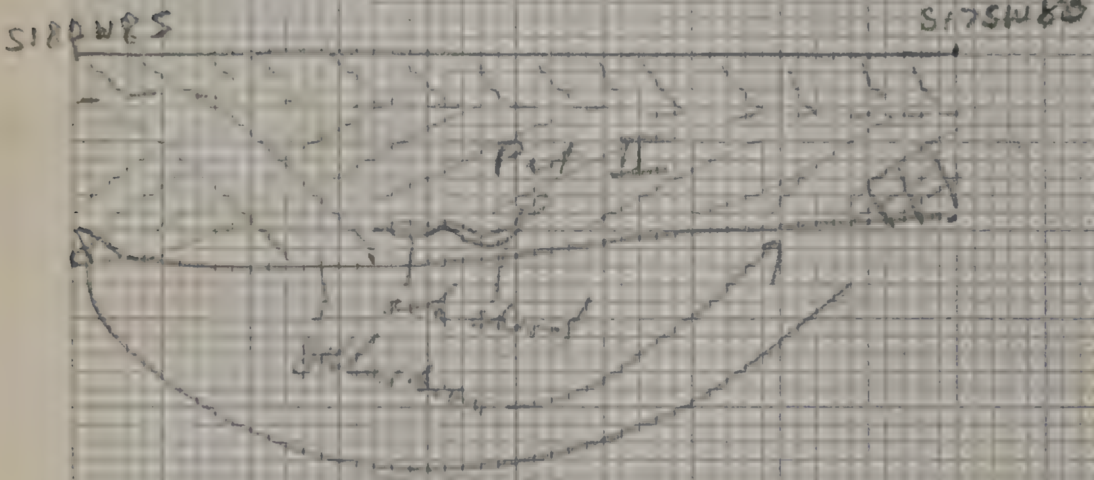
Square S180W80

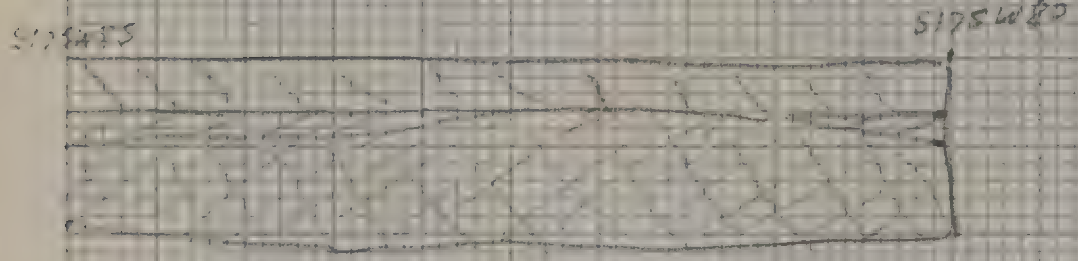
Site N.VK 1
July 12-13

Level 1 - Shows a top humus layer of about 3 to 5 inches which
N.VK 1 is underlain by from 1 to 2' of reddish brown sand
1-1 It has a little pottery in it

Level 2 - Extending down from under stake S180W80 is Pit 1
N.VK 1 while between S180W85 & S185W85 is Pit 2
1-2 both extend a considerable distance into adjacent squares


S175W80
S180W80
Pit I


S180W85
S175W85
Pit II


S175W85
S175W80

Square S180W85

N.Vk 1
July 13

Level 1 – 4" humus down to top of [illegible]

Level 2 – 4"-12" of [illegible] of Pit 2

[illegible]ne - S180W90

Site NIUK-1
July 12-13

Level 1 - humus & small amount of [illegible] large amount of bone & few sherds
[illegible]
2- h-

Level 2 - mainly gray clay except for narrow band from S172W94 to S182W85 - gray clay goes from 6 to 20 or 24" inch

Level 3 - ~~[illegible]~~
This is [illegible] sand [illegible] about 2 inches [illegible]

Level 4 - white sand & permafrost

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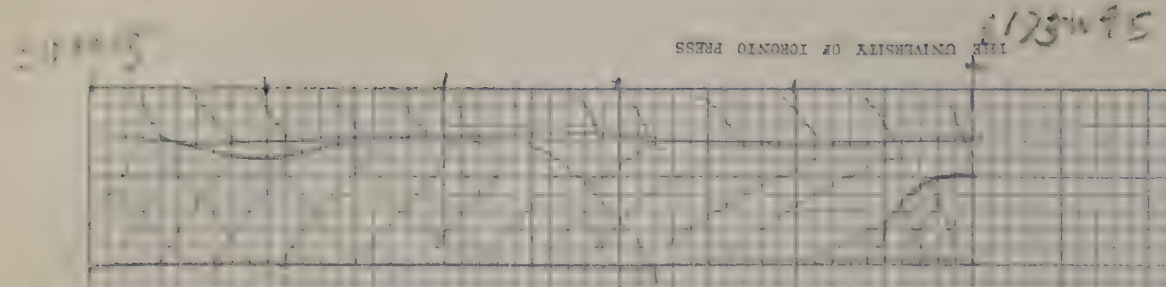

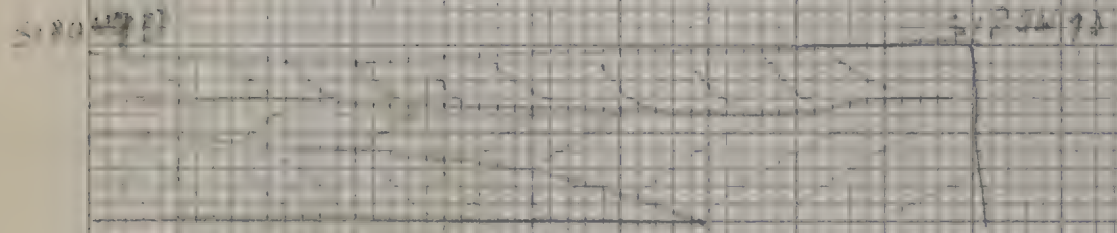

Square S180W95

Seli N.UK 1
July 18

Level 1 – Top 6" – of [illegible] & browner

Level 2 – 6 – 12" of mostly grey clay

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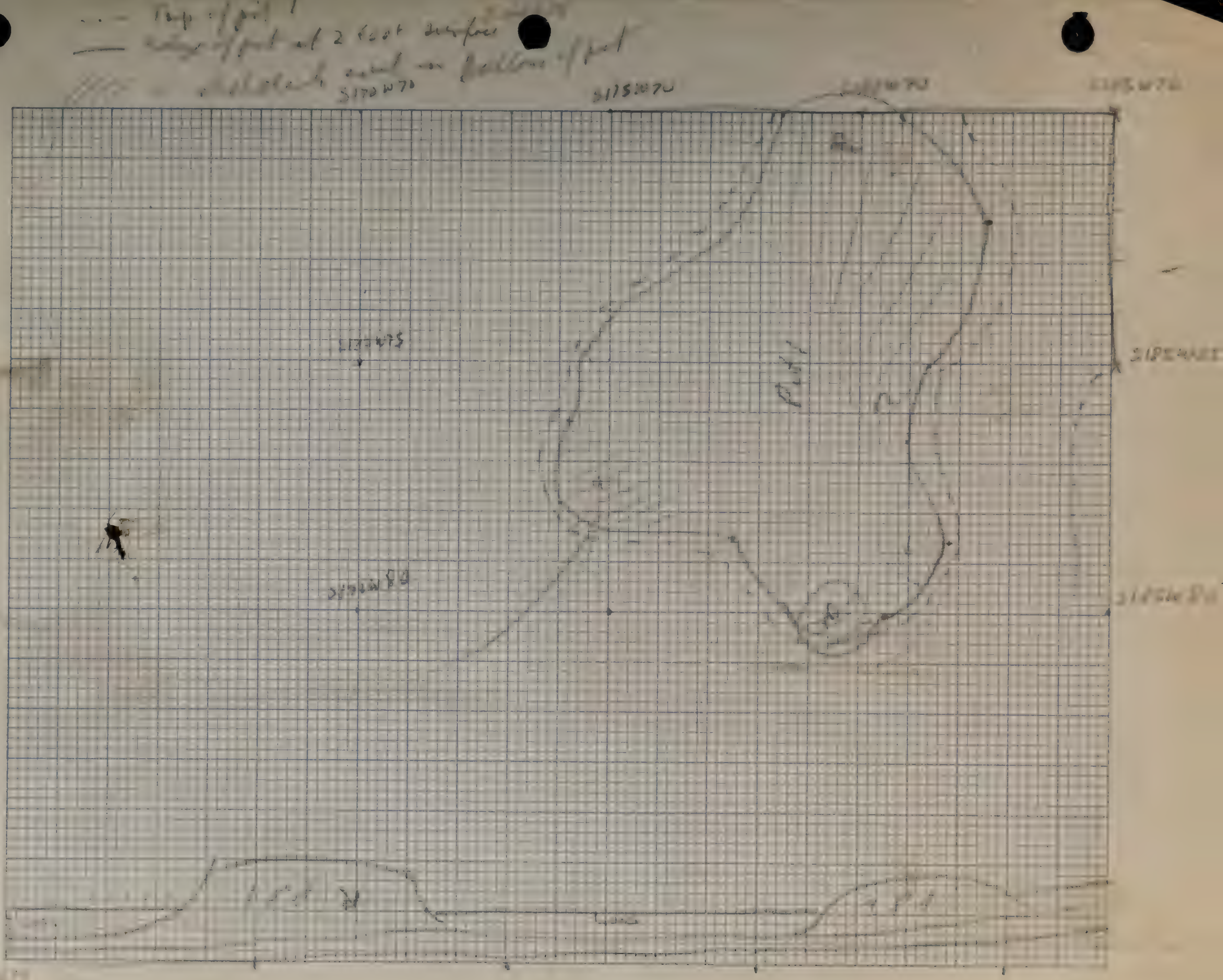
5185 n 75 — 5185 n 76

Pet 1

13-3, 14-2 & 14-3, 7-3, 8-2, 8-3



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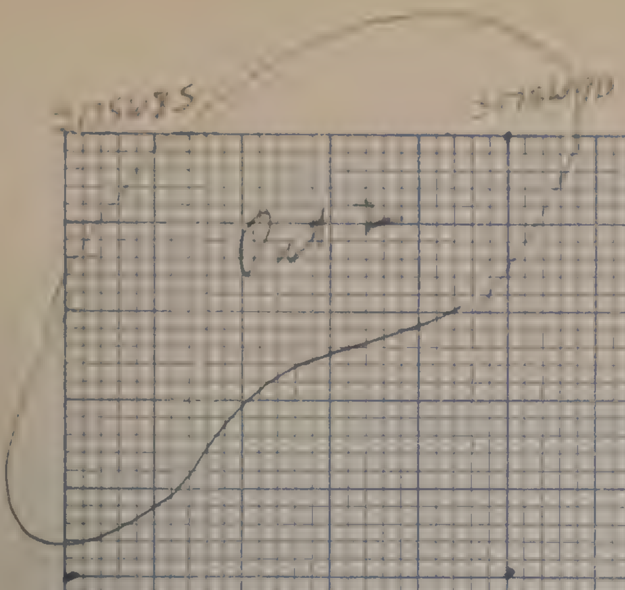
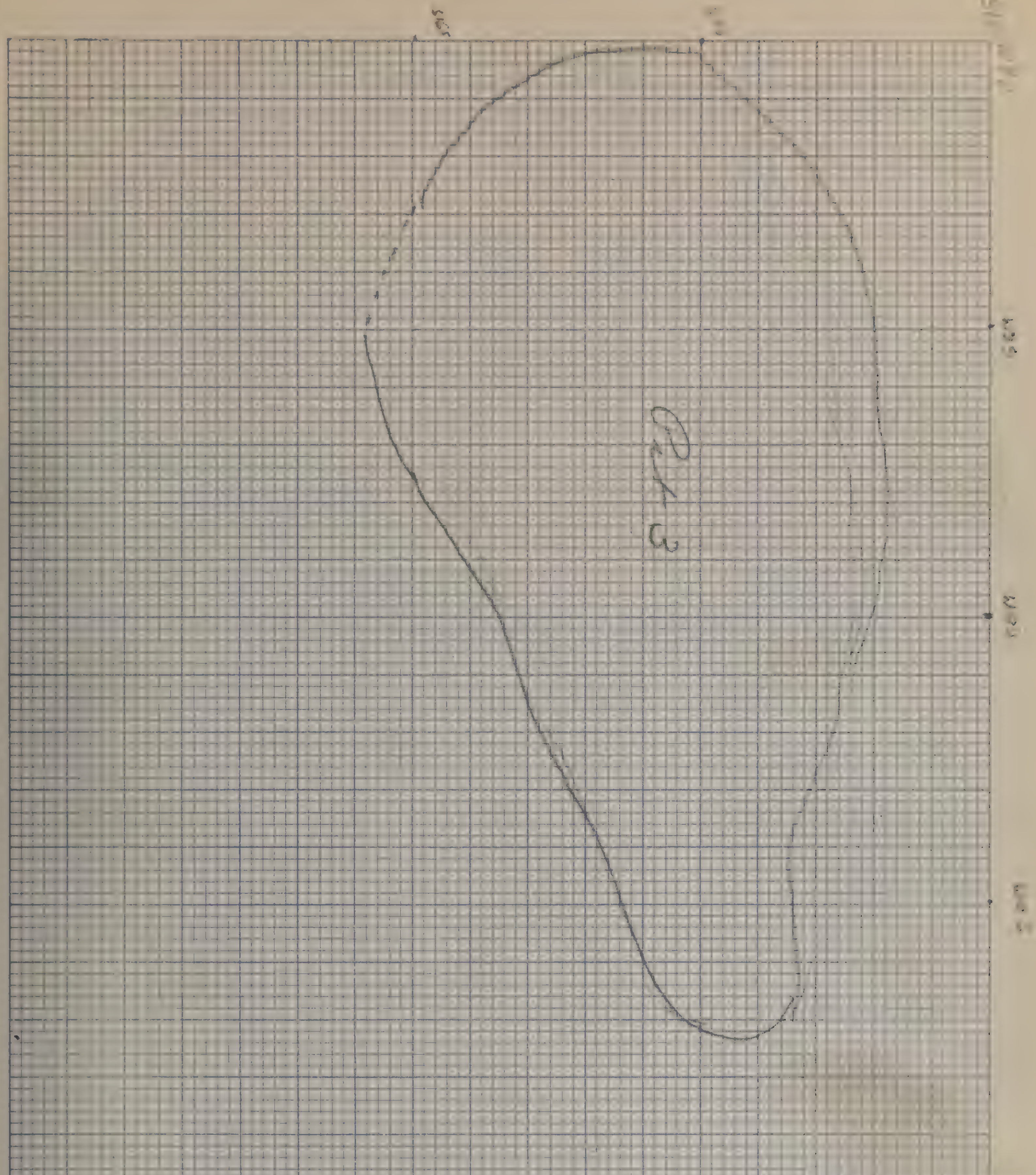


Pt 3



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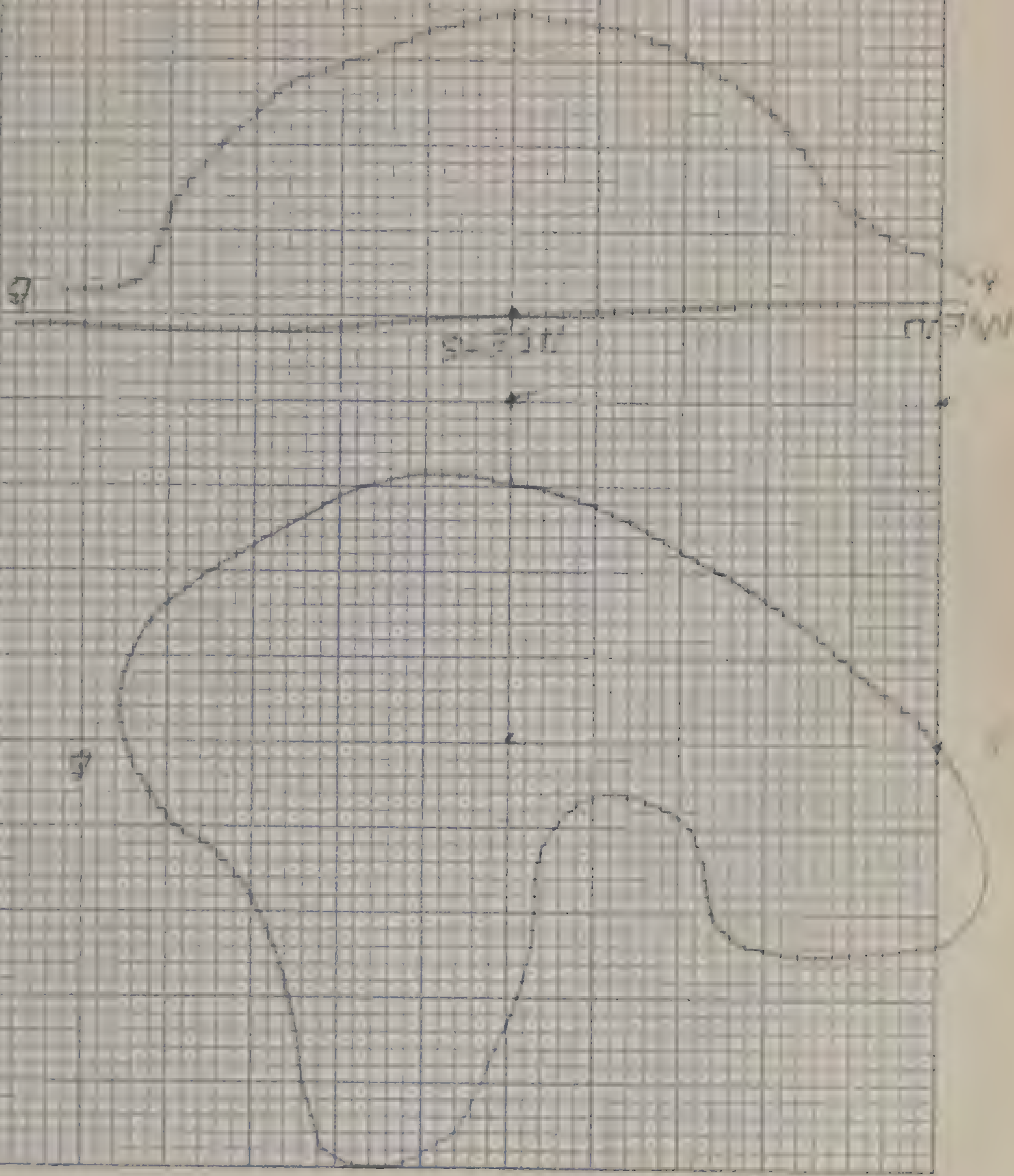
Pt 4 ([illegible])



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Refuse S175W70
Pit 5

19-3 to 19-4b were definitely in Pit V - 19-1 to 19-2b were in refuse above Pit

This pit was merely a refuse pit with a few remnants of charcoal and bone

Outline of Pit 5 - one foot below surface

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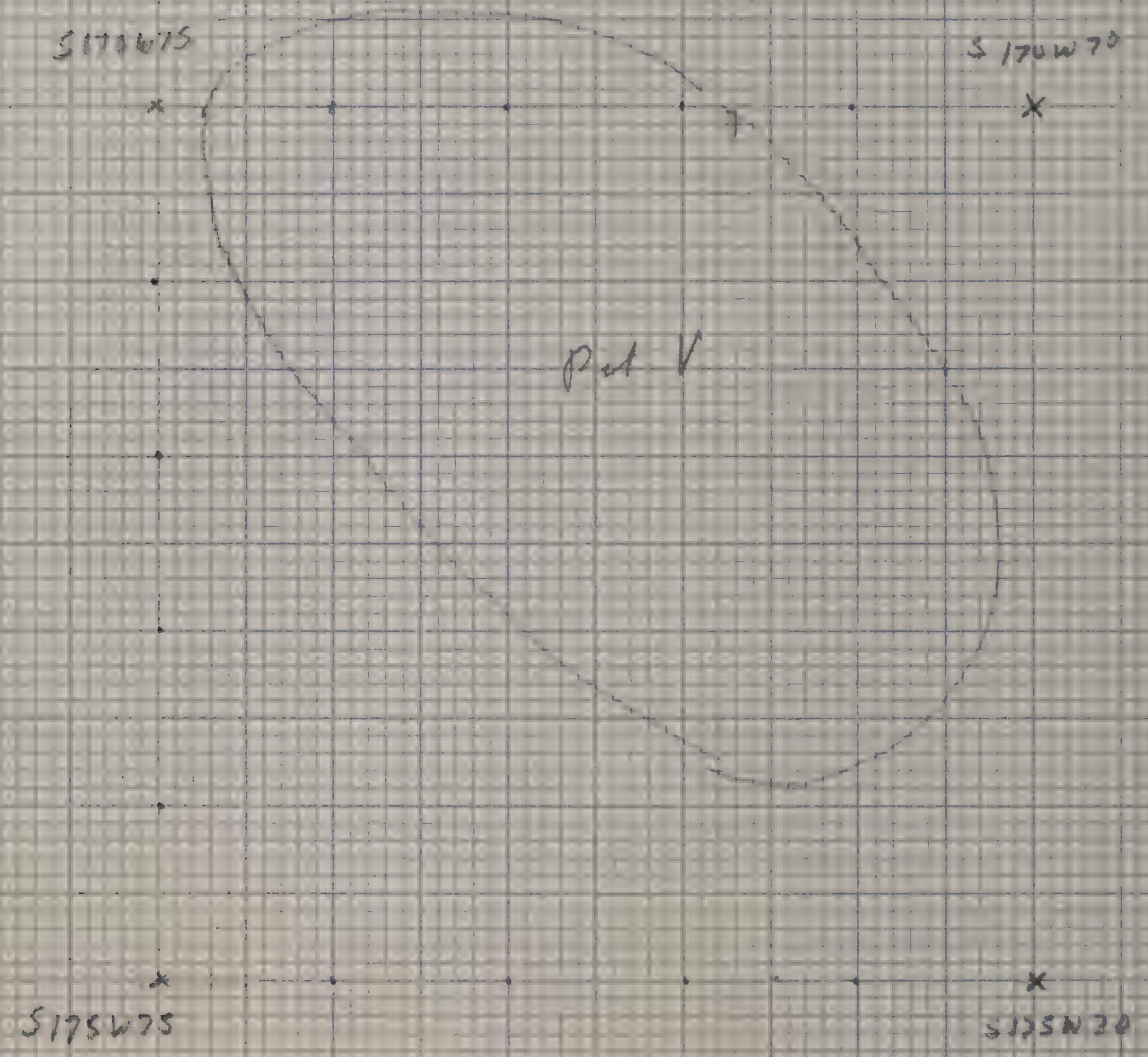
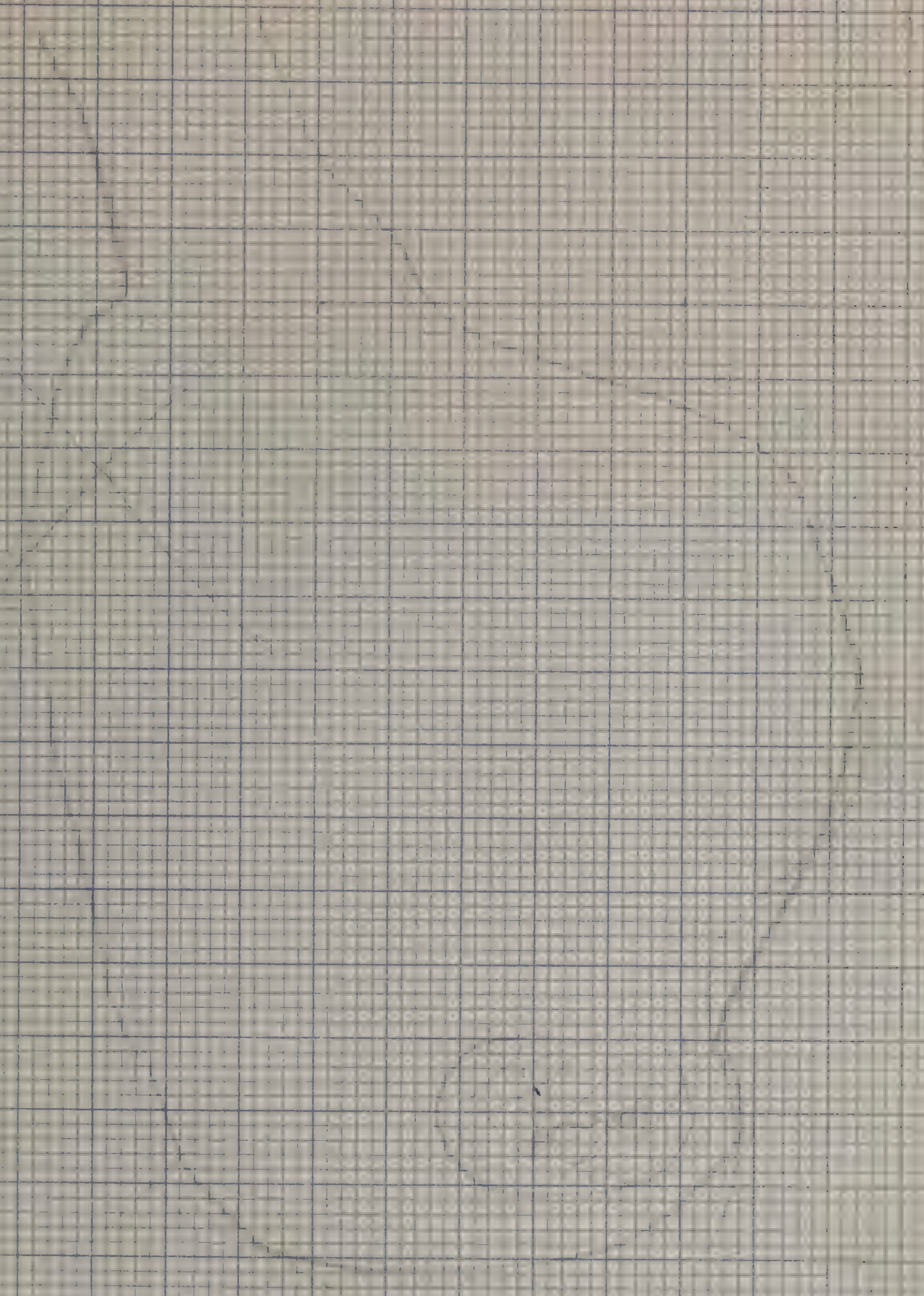
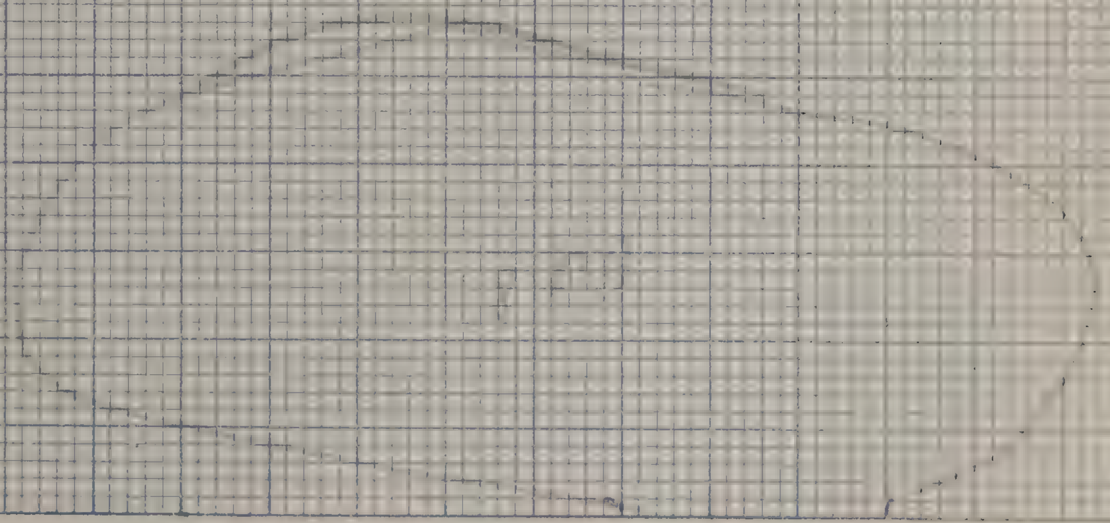


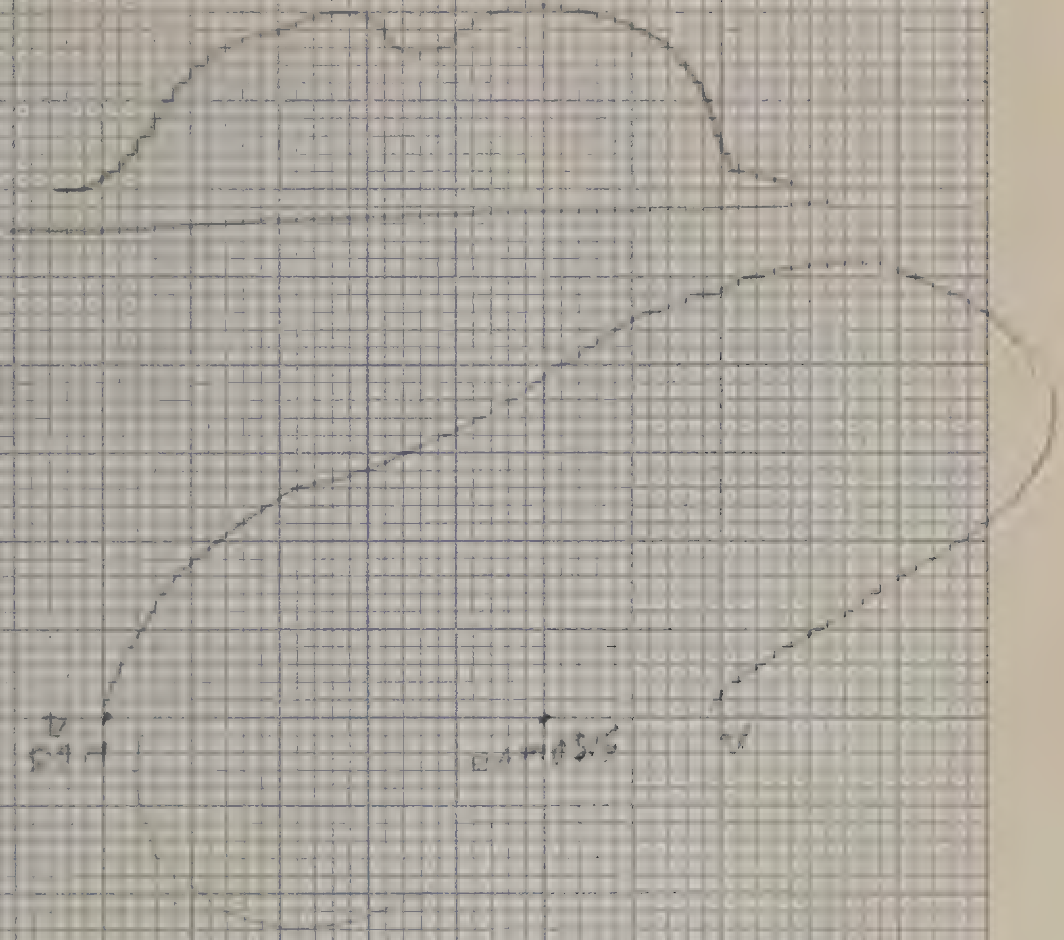


Pt. 8.



98 THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

Pit 9



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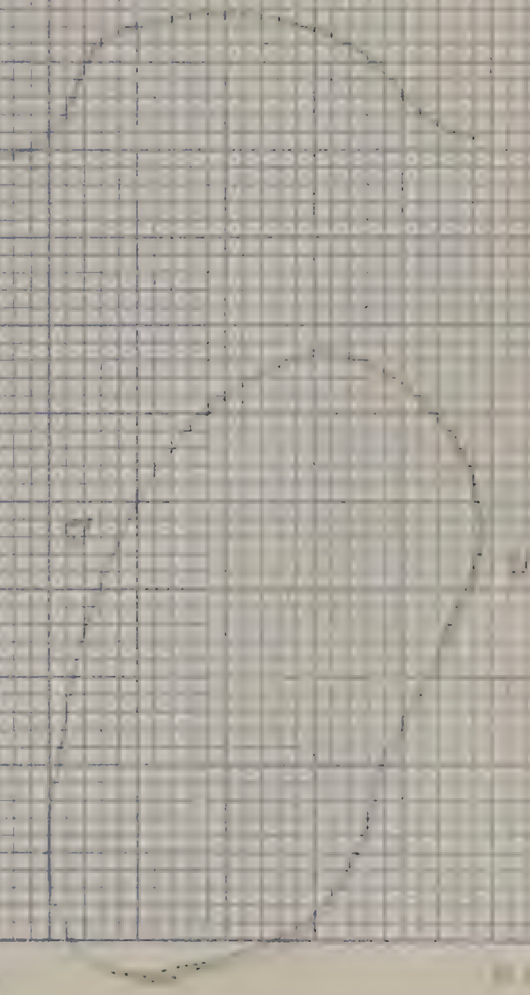
1-10 (5155w90 2W95



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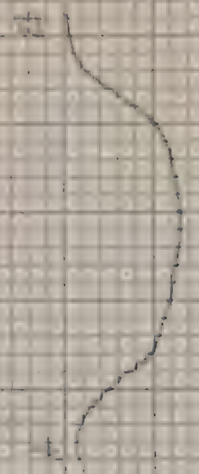
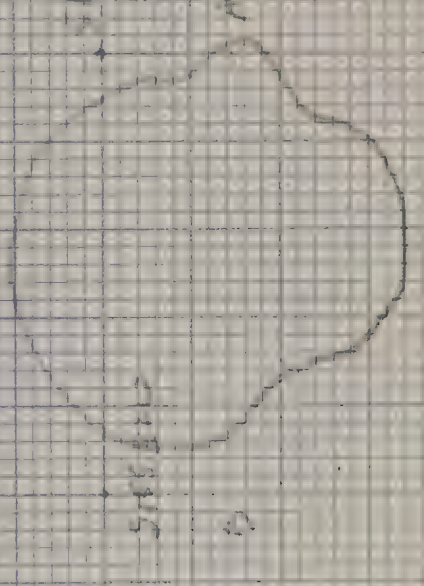
Pit 12 (S60E20)

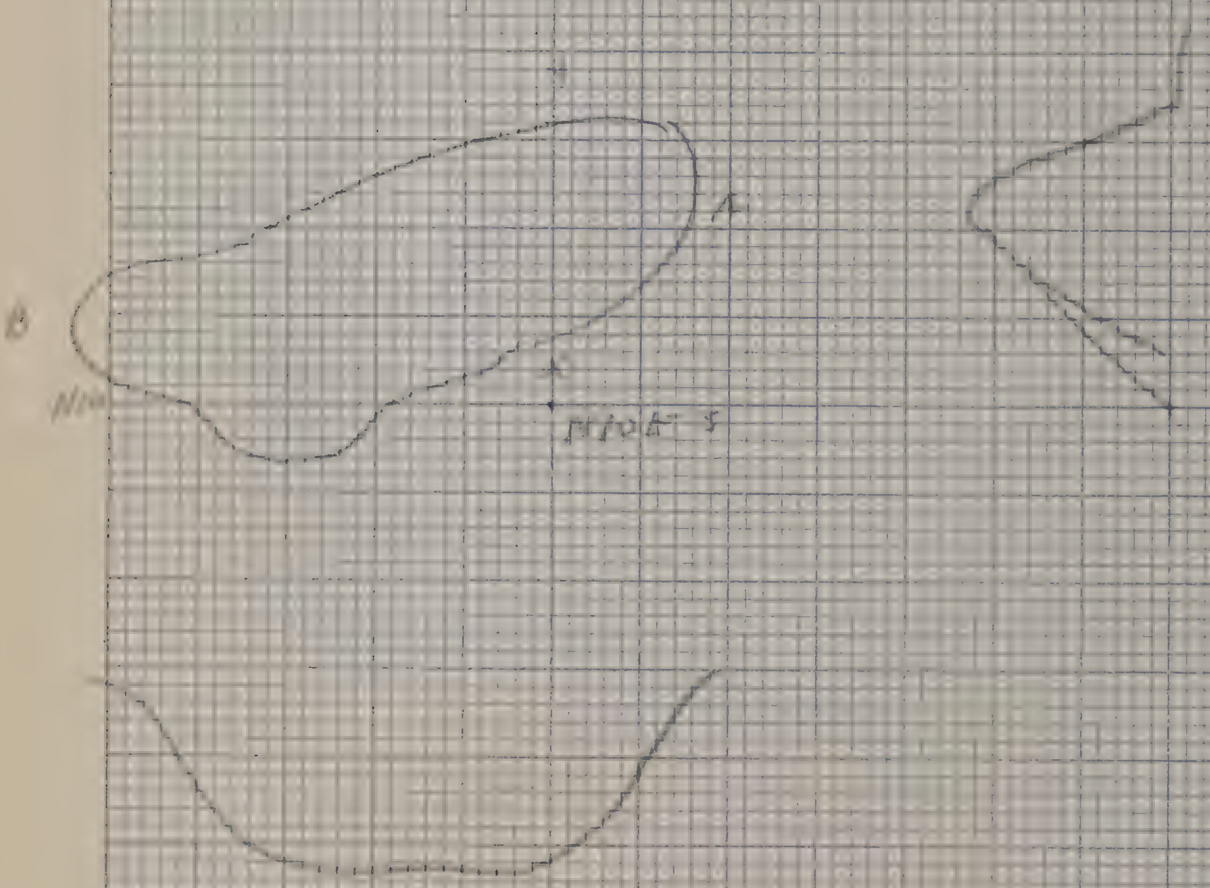




THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

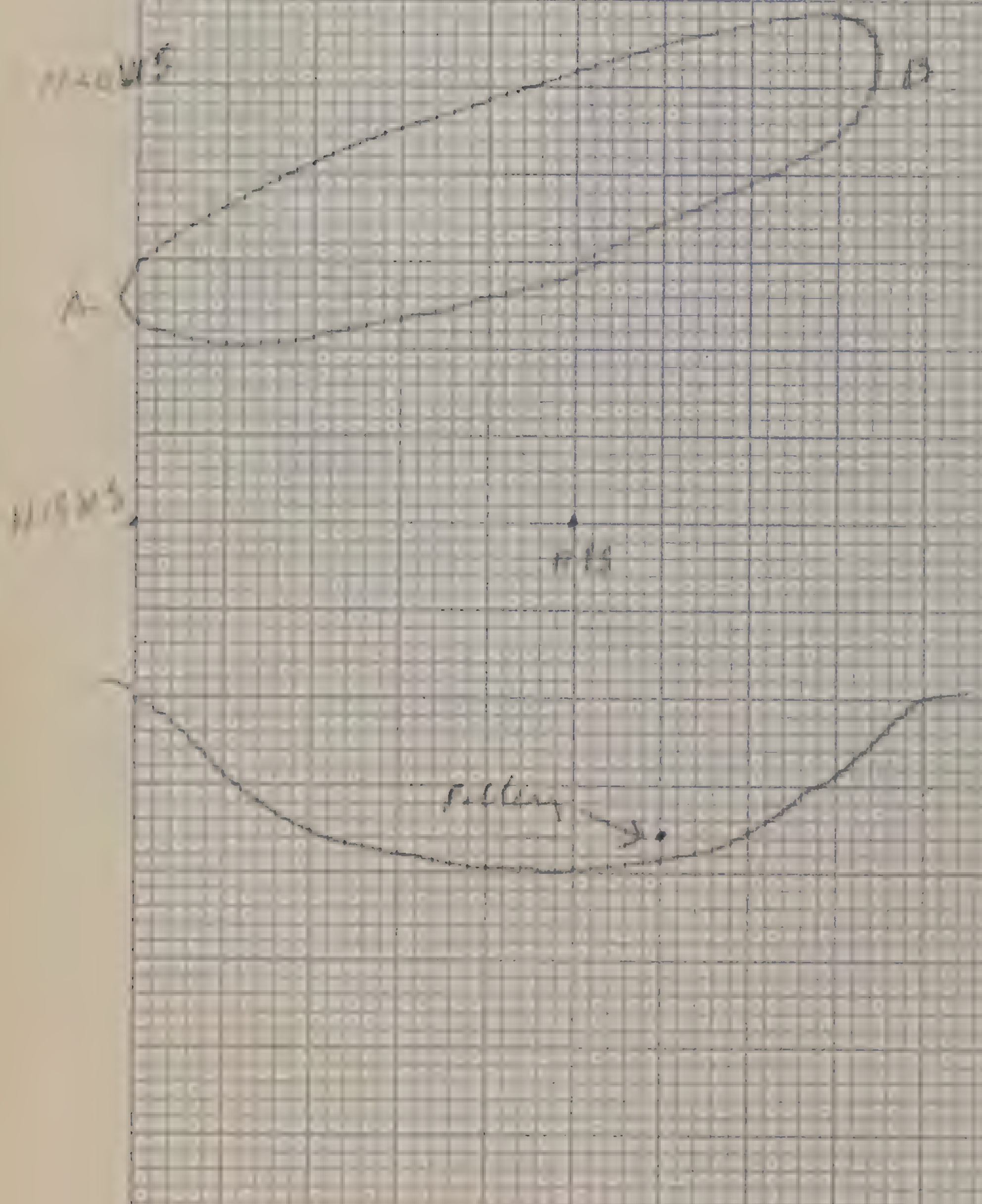
P1/3 (NB)

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

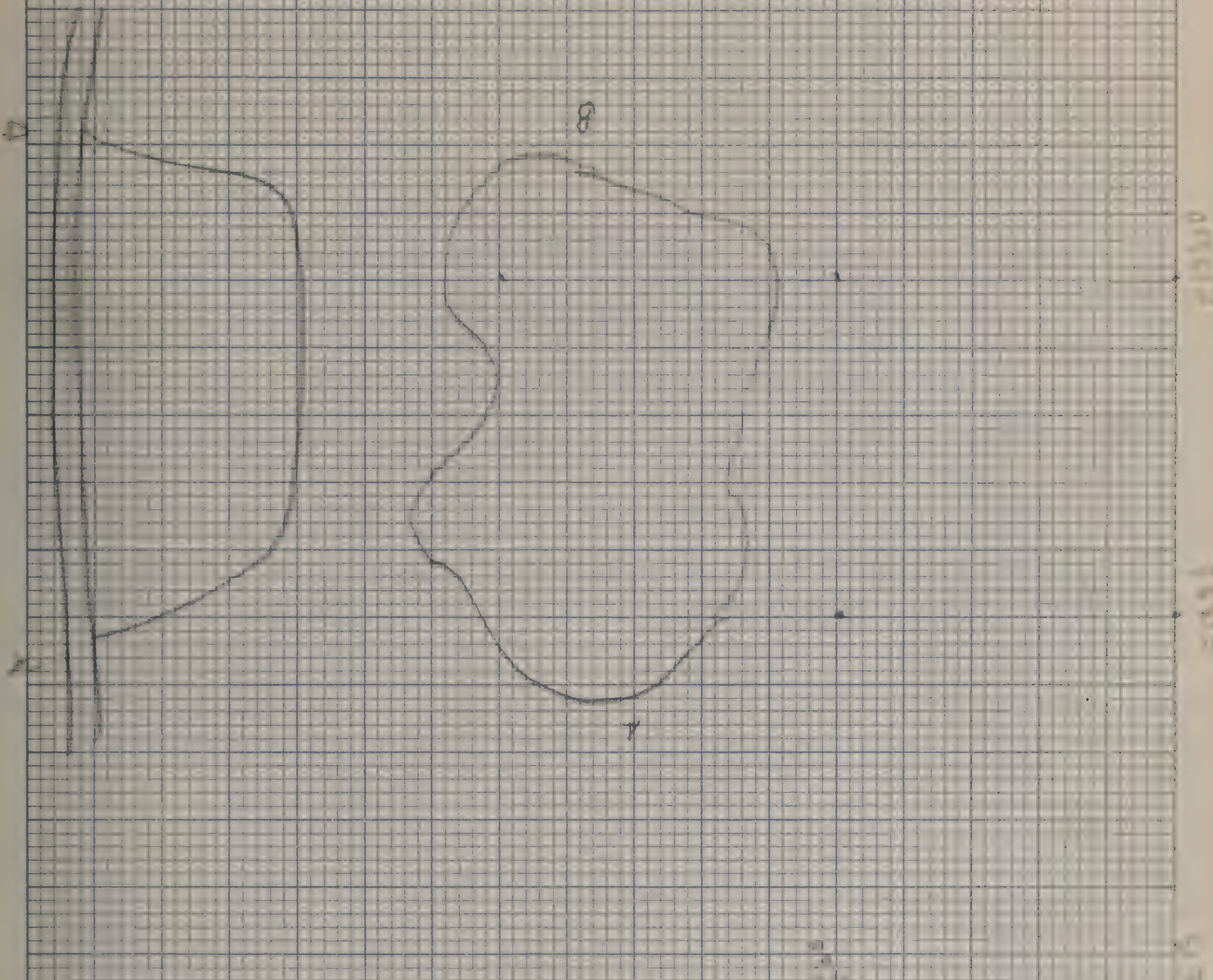


Bd17/Nr15

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS



Q1 15 (E



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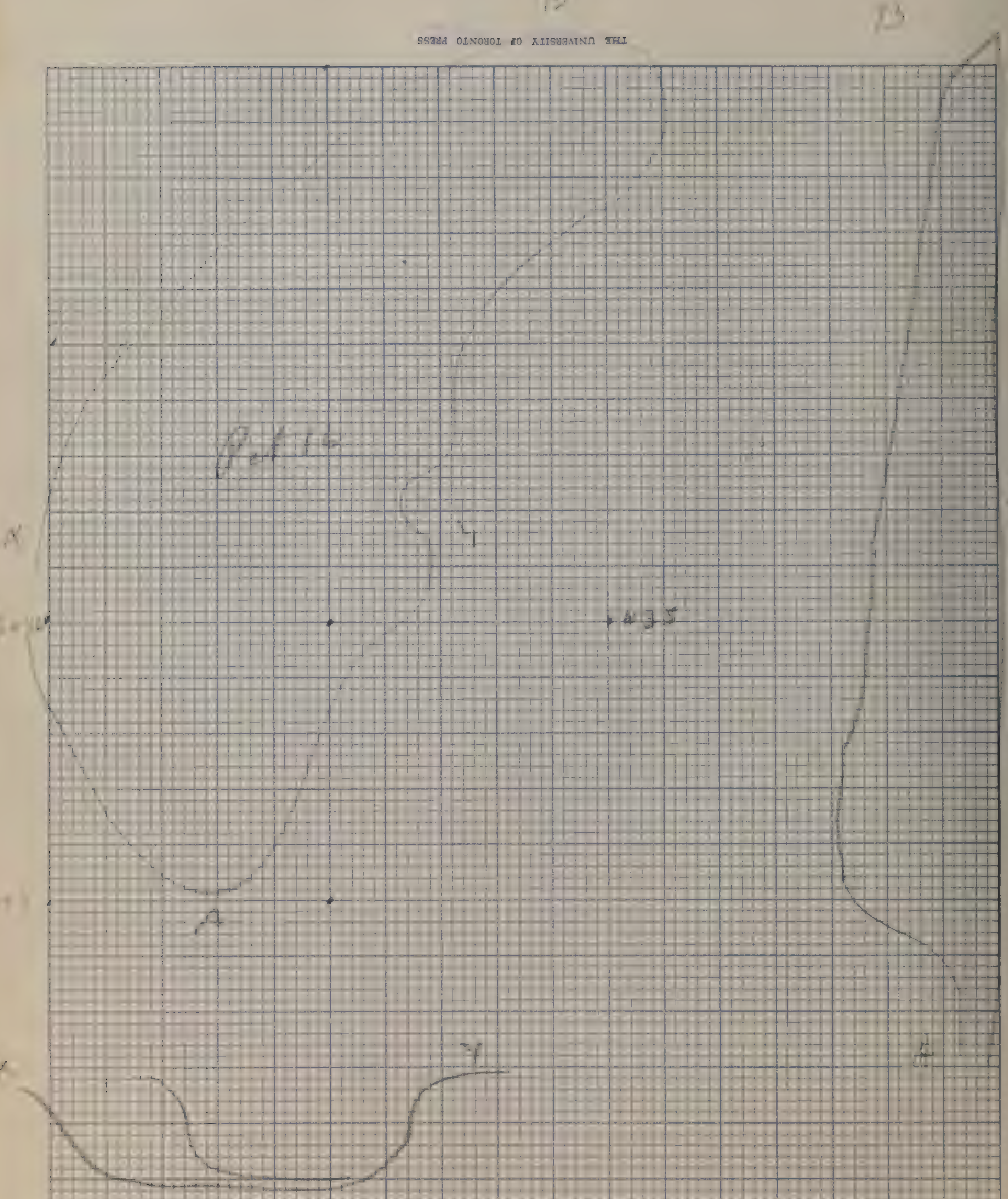
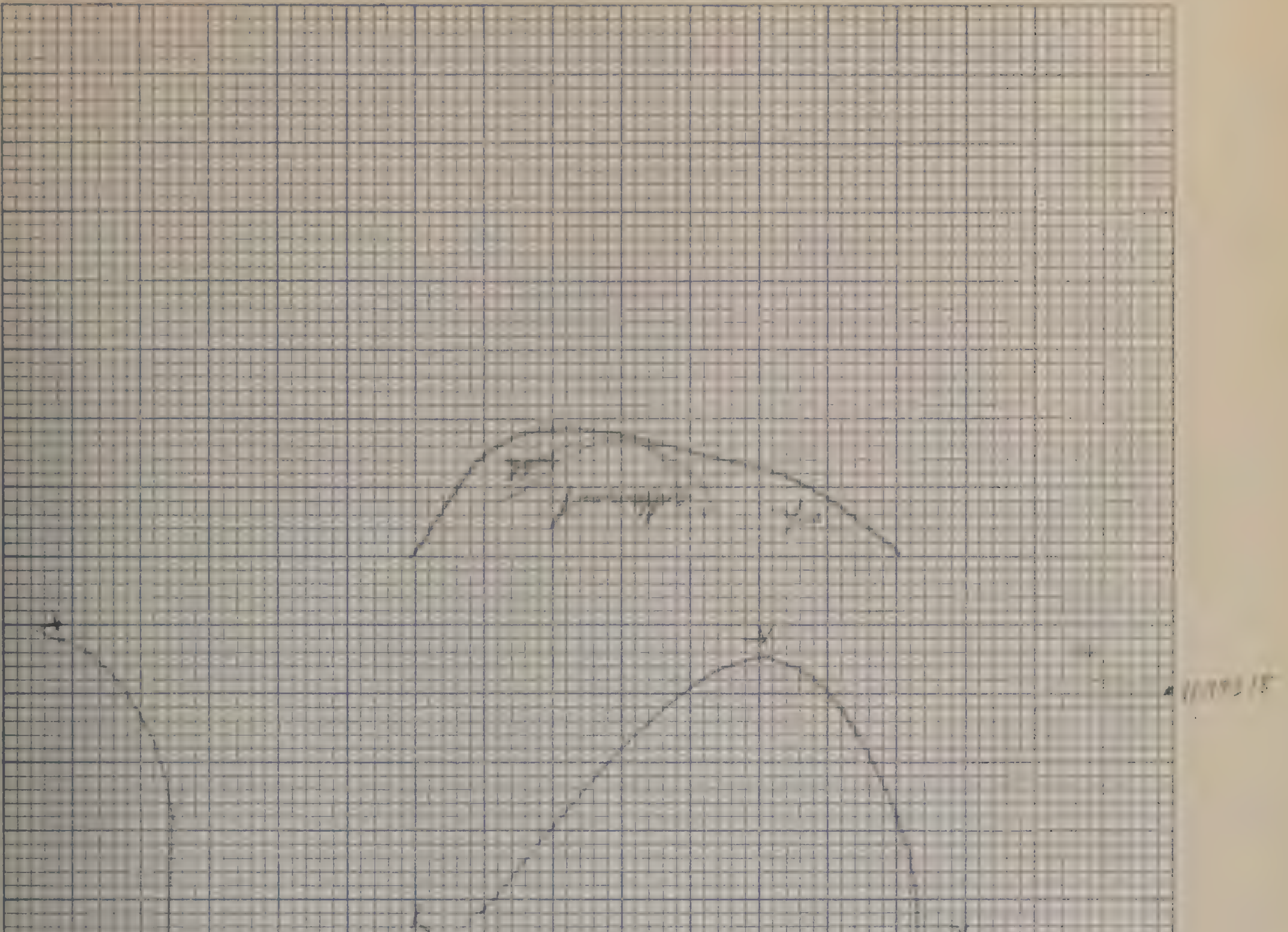
Plt 16

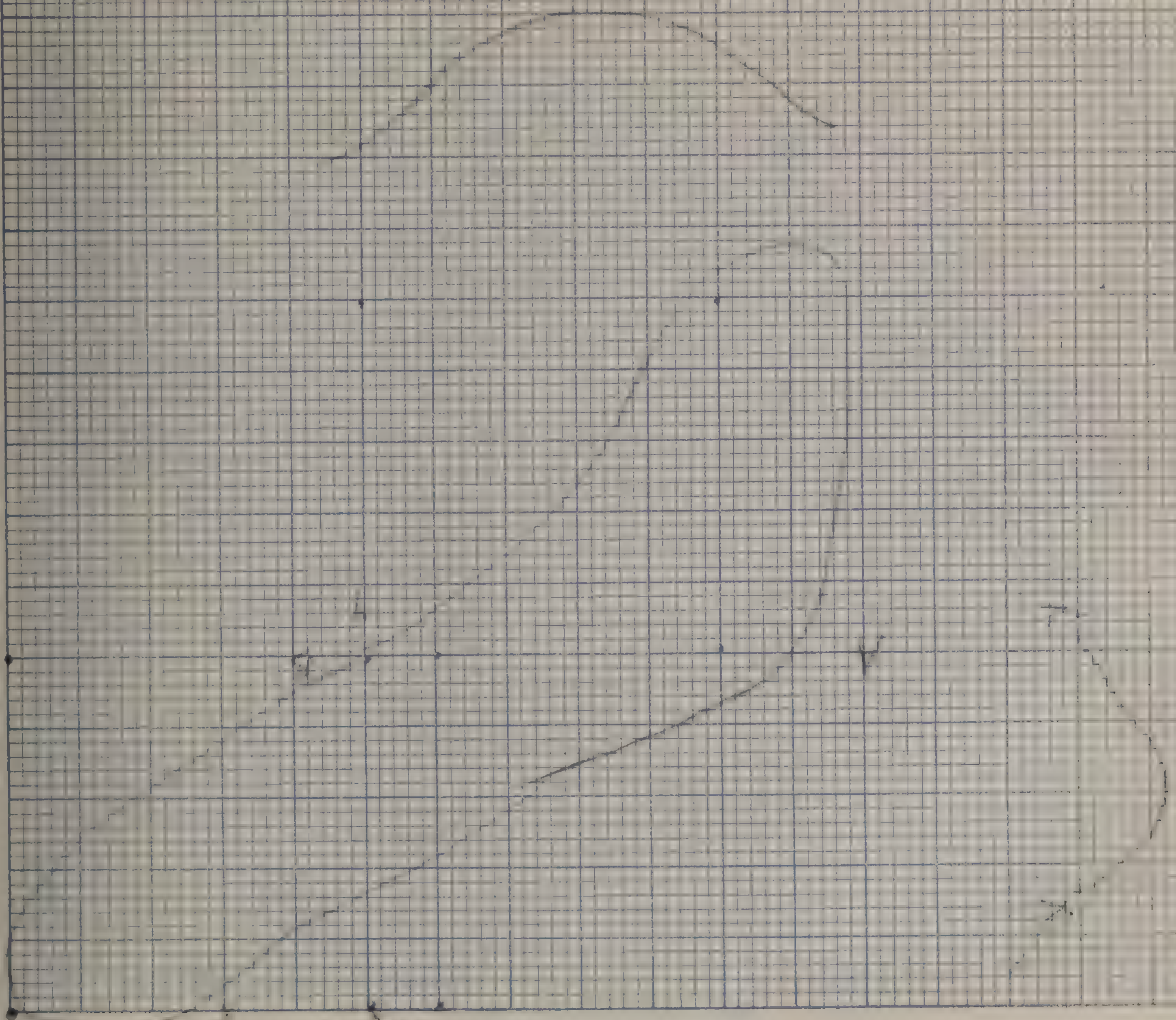
THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS



Pd 17

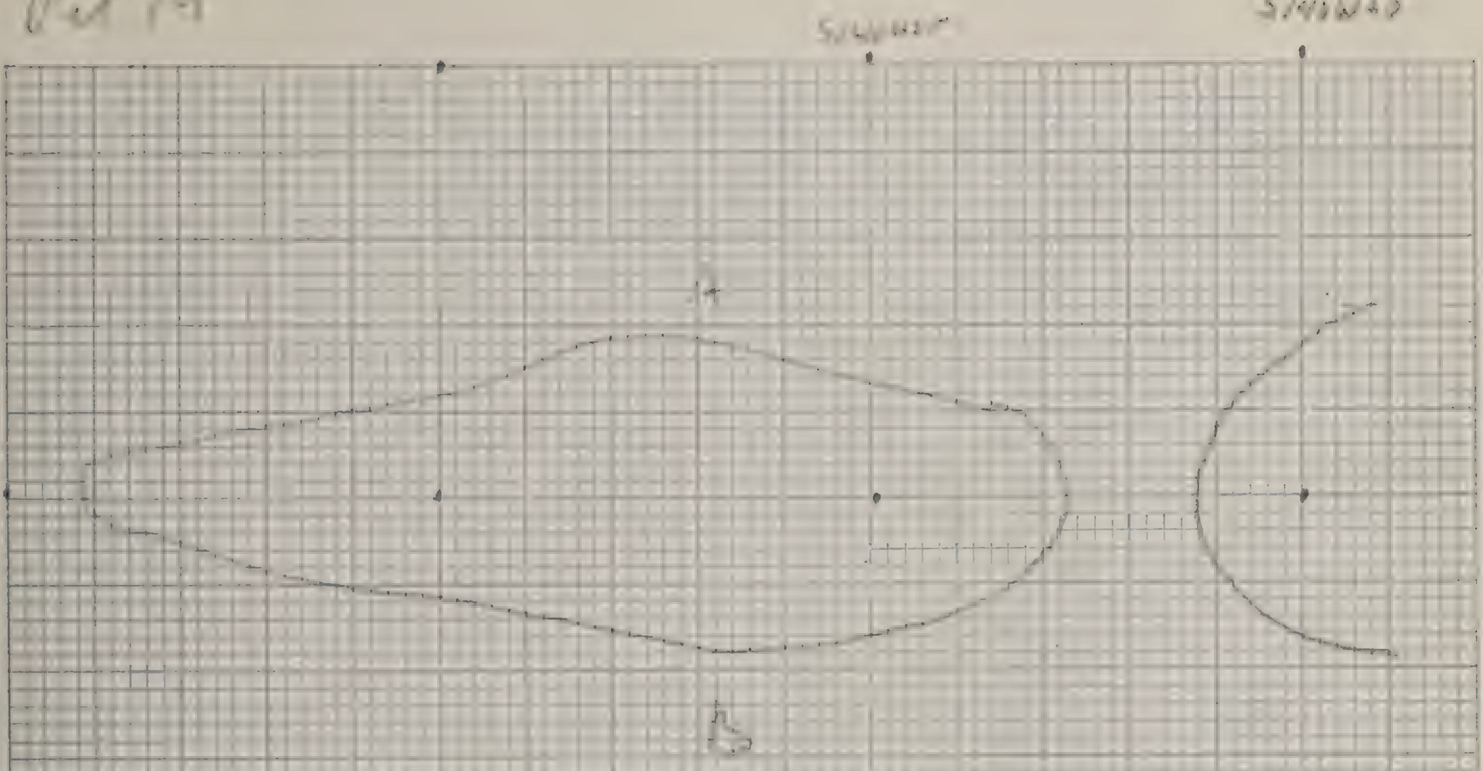
GRM
SAK

Pat 18



THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

Pat 15



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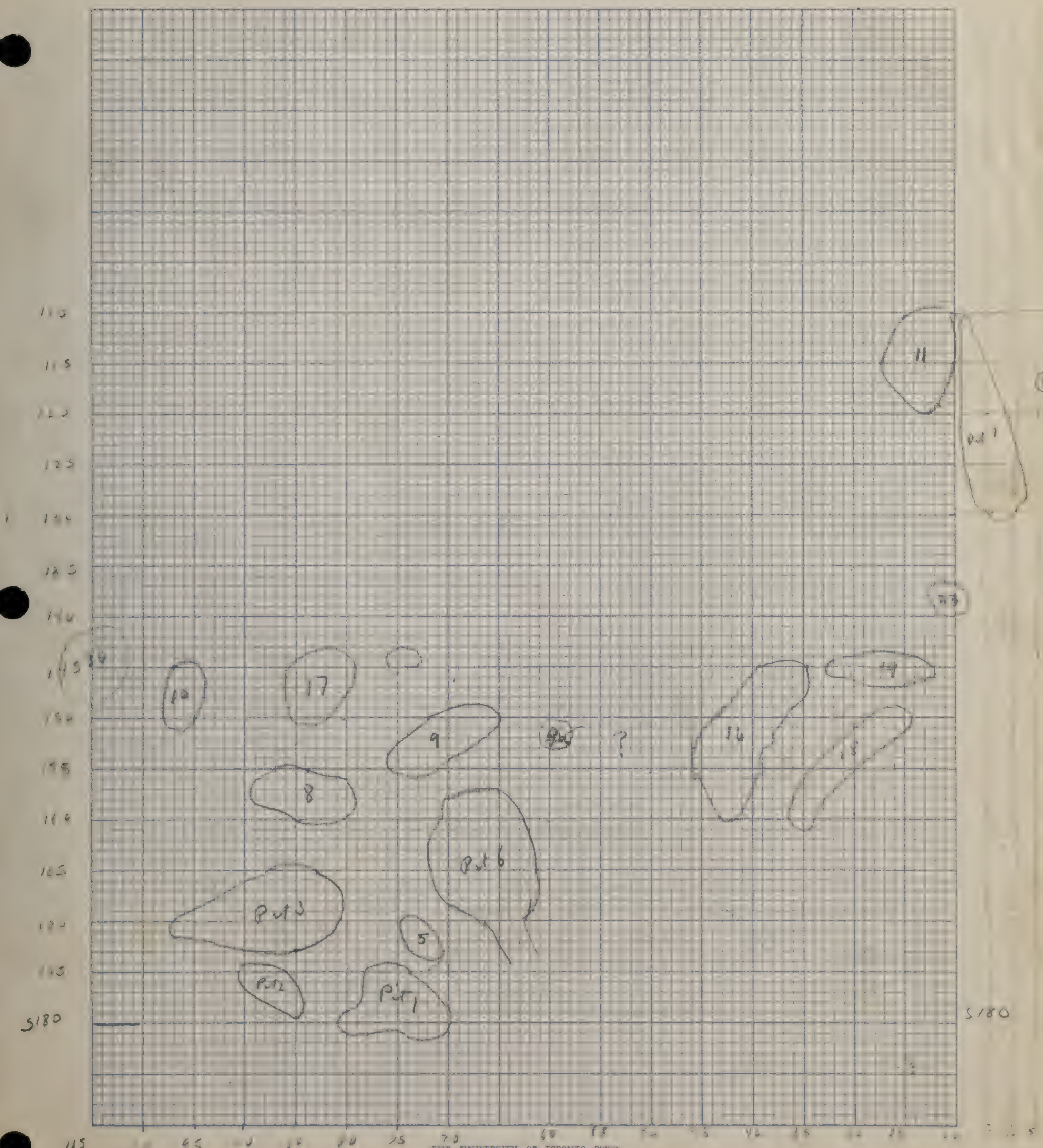

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W300
W305
W310

July 18, 1958

These three squares were located to sample this area of the site. All had a 3 inch humus and 3 to 6" layer of reddish sand over yellow sand or gray clay. In square W300 there was a conical pit about 1 feet in diameter and 1½ feet deep. It contained most of the bones while a fragment of projectile point was at W311.5N1.8

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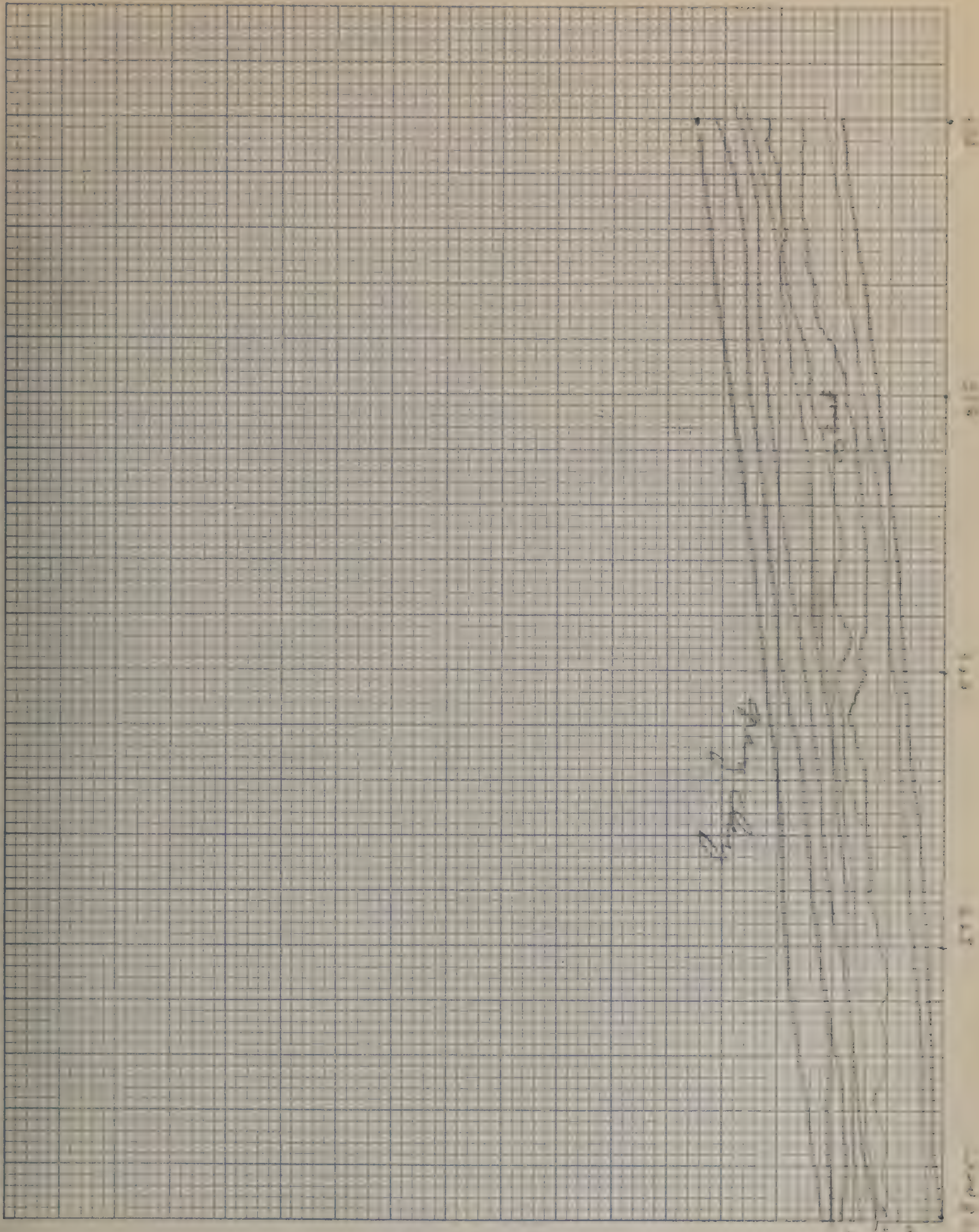
S2 0 to S10W800 July 17-18

Level 1 — Top humus 3"
Level 2 — Top reddish soil 1 – 2'
Level 3 — gray clay or yellow
Level 4 — [illegible] inches of red sand over yellow clay
Level 5 — 1 to [illegible] inches or from 1 to 15 then lenses of reddish sand over [illegible] layer of yellow
Level 6 — Lower reddish sand
Level 7 — Gray clay with shale



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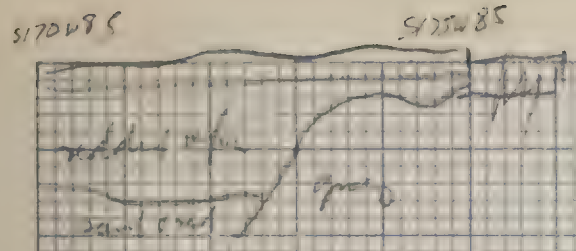

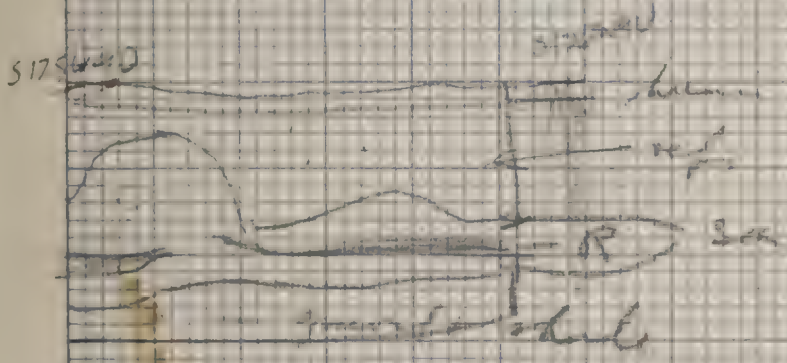

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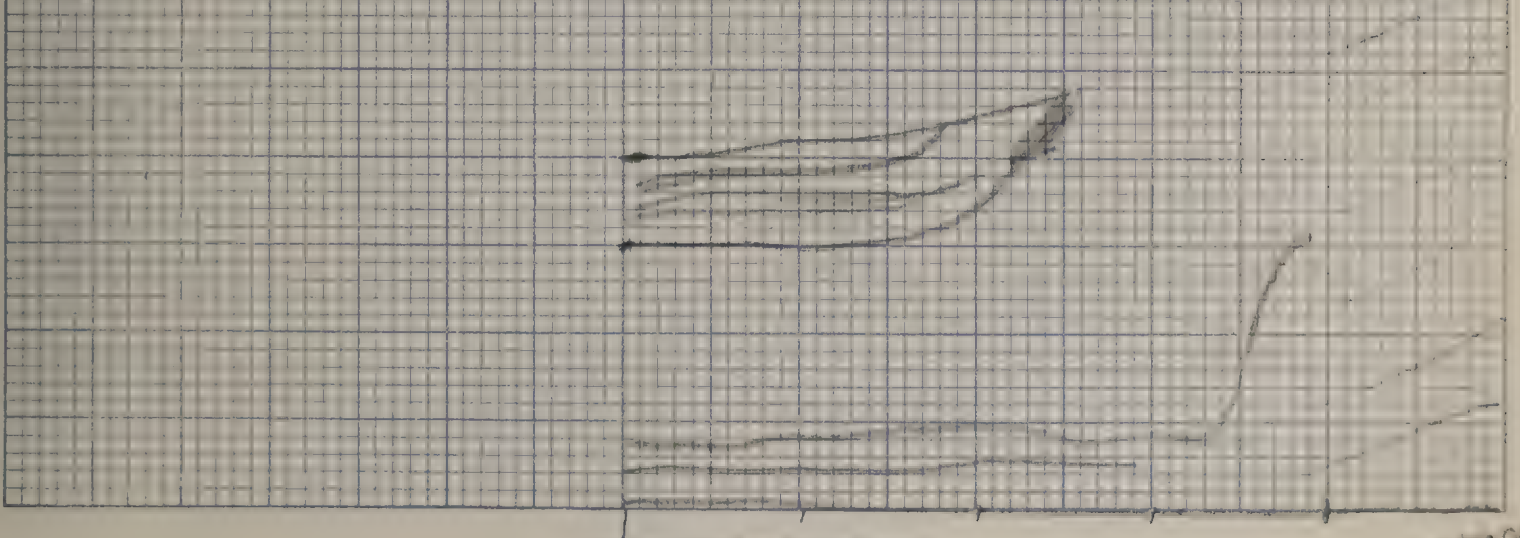
S175W 85 July [illegible]

Level 1 – humus & refuse very productive
Level 2 – refuse of pit 3 in north half
Level 3 – " " " " " "

SUMMARY

Level 1 = [illegible] and two small pits in North [illegible]

Level 2 = [illegible]



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S175W75

Level 1 – midden
Level 2-3 – gray clay
Level 4 — loose sand & brown layer

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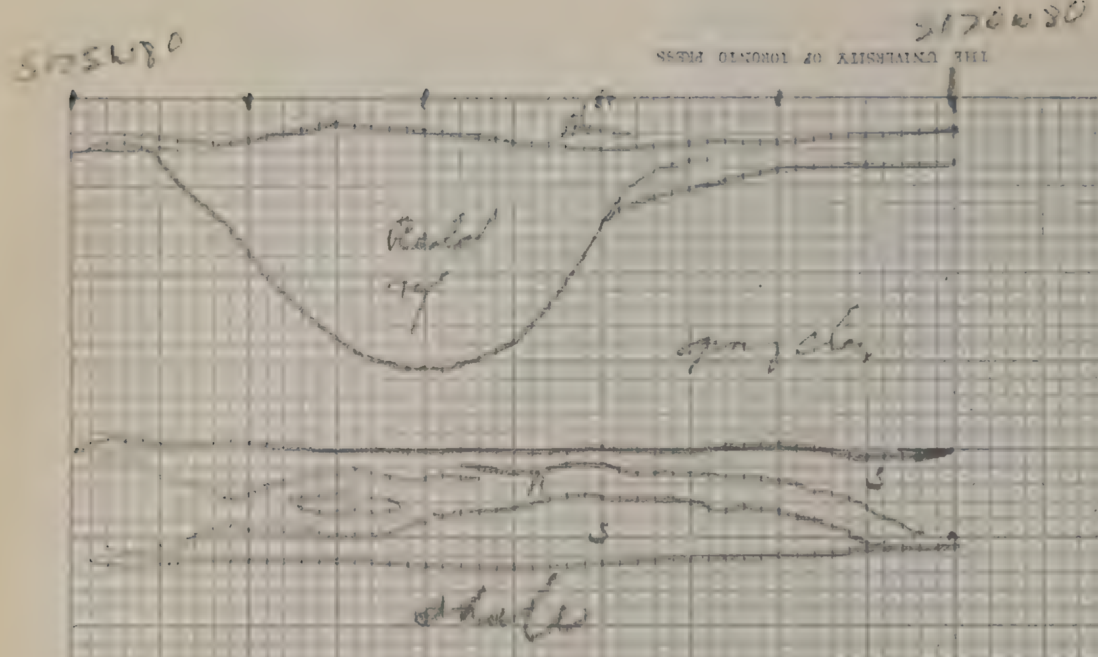

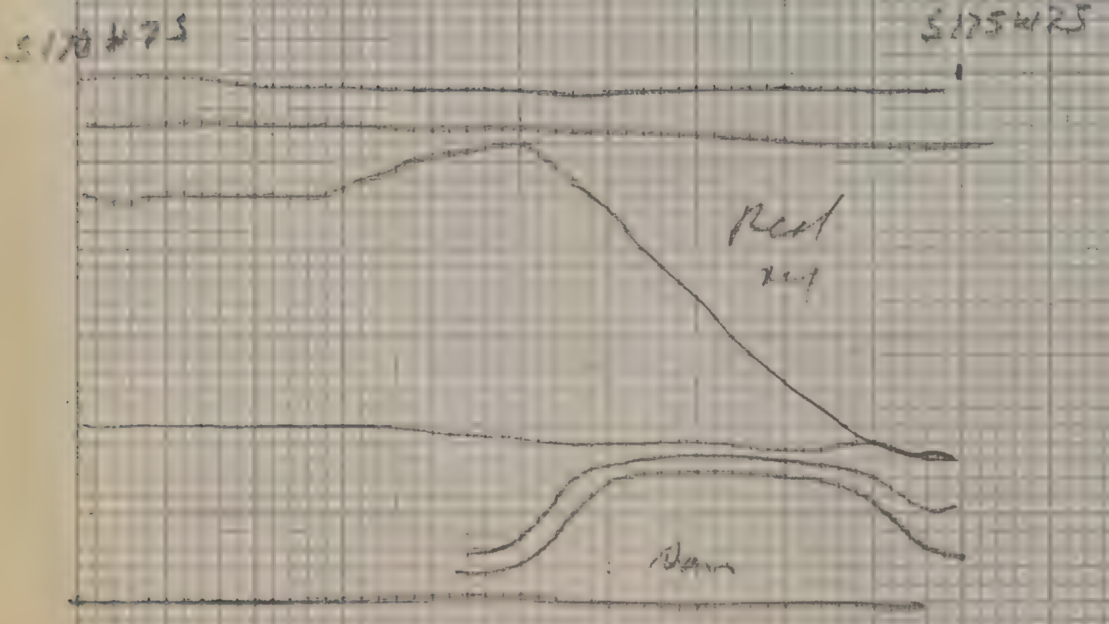

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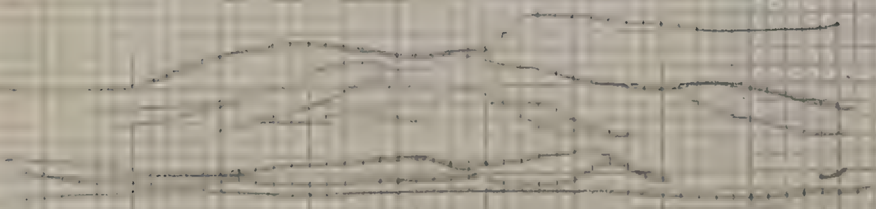
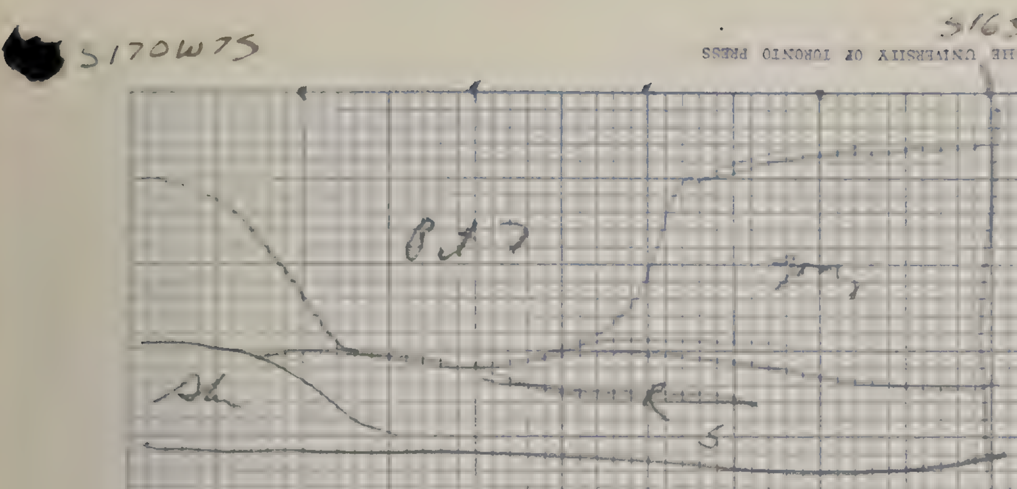
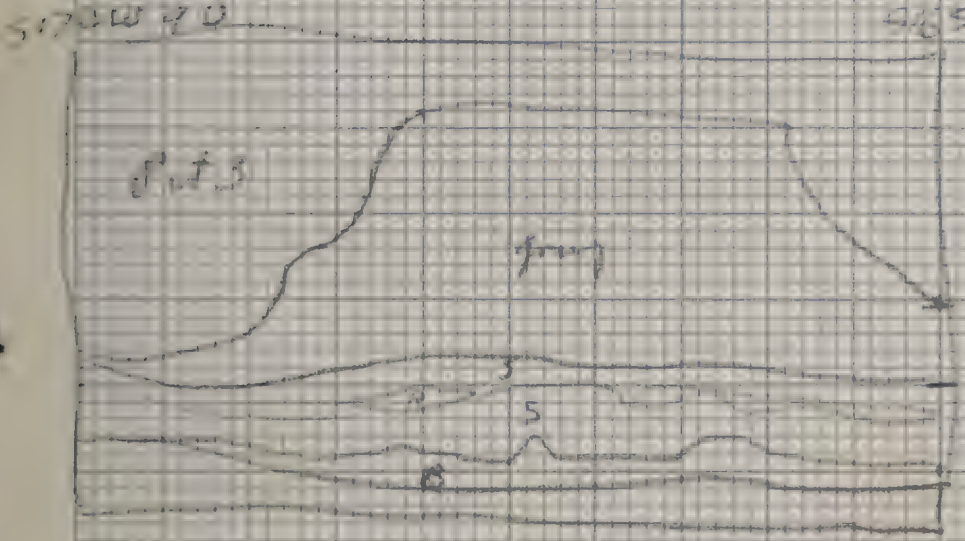
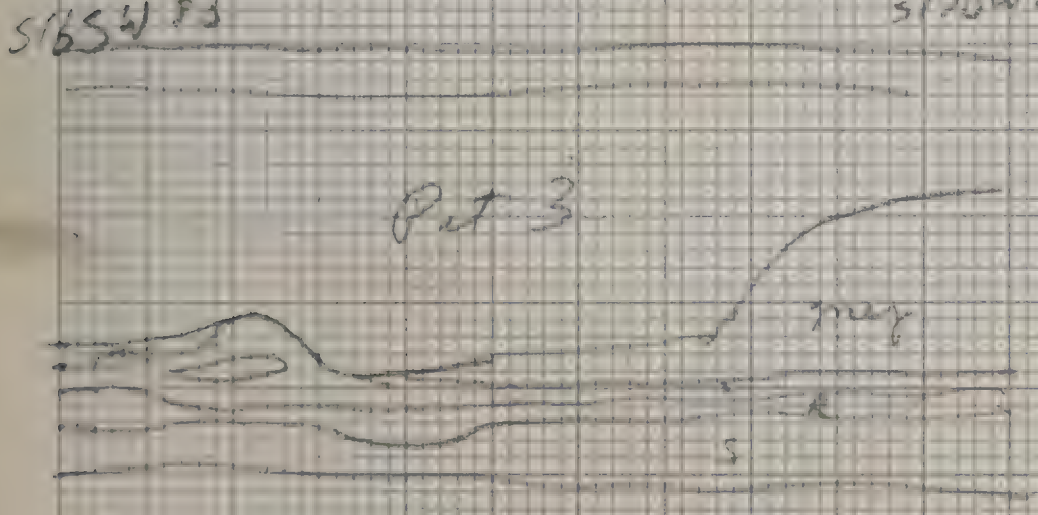
p. 42

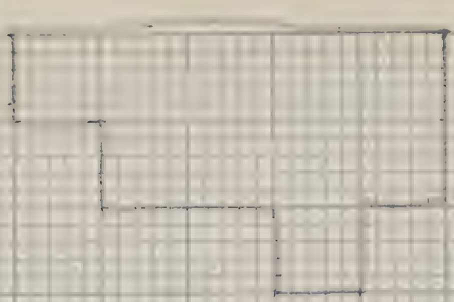



S170W75
S165W7
Pit 7
Sh
frag
R
S


Pit 3
frag


S165W
Pit 3
frag
R
S

w 305
9165



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Flint Creek

FC-1	– Ground slate ullo frag. – House 3, Floor
FC-2	– Ollo blank
FC-3	– Ground slate
FC-4	– Stone bow lighter fragments (2
FC-5	– 2 flint side scrapers
FC-6	– netsinker
FC-7	– 3 pieces of worked antler
FC-8	– 1 antler [illegible]
FC-9	– Bone adze socket
FC-10	– Bone knife handle
FC-11	– Bone sled runner
FC-12	– Antler fishnet sinker
FC-13	– Bone arrow pt (no barbs)
FC-14	– ~~Unilateral~~ Bilateral unibarbed closed socket harpoon with line hole at right angles to barbs
FC-15	– Closed socket harpoon with inset parallel to line hole and having triangular bone blade
FC-16	– Stone lamp
FC-17	– Buffalo horn
FC-18	– ~~B~~ Chipped stone plates
FC-19	– Chipped scraper – House 2, roof
FC-20	Whetstone
FC-21	– 3 partially ground slate
FC-22	– 3 Whale bone mattocks
FC-23	– Mans Knife frag – House 2 – Floor
FC-24	– Ollo
FC-25	– 2 Whale bone mattock
FC-26	– 2 bone sled runners
FC-28	– Bone harpoon fore shaft holder

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1958-1959 BUDGET

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	10-31-58 Actual	10-31-58 Budget	10-31-59 Budget
Executive Secretariat:			
Salary	$ 3,500.00	$ 3,600.00	$ 3,600.00
Secretary	3,850.00	3,900.00	4,000.00
Stenographer	2,904.44	2,880.00	3,000.00
Travel	631.70	950.00	950.00
Office Supplies	1,075.22	920.00	1,000.00
Telephone & telegraph	303.78	350.00	350.00
Depreciation	304.52	300.00	300.00
Postage	489.89	450.00	600.00
Total Secretariat	$13,059.55	$13,350.00	$13,800.00
LESS Approp. Bull.	-	400.00	-
Secretariat-1958 Budget		$12,950.00*	
Annual Meeting: Total	$ 3,198.57**	$ 1,000.00	$ 2,500.00
Other Administrative:			
Executive Board Travel	2,396.34	2,500.00	2,500.00
Committee Expense	313.88	500.00	500.00
Insurance & Bond Prem.	164.25	160.00	160.00
Payroll Taxes	266.94	400.00	275.00
Dues & Subscriptions	131.44	150.00	150.00
Accounting & Auditing	535.05	500.00	500.00
Bad Debts	105.77	100.00	100.00
SKF Committee travel	156.13	250.00	50.00
Misc.	52.95	-	50.00
Total Other Admin.	$ 4,122.75	$ 4,560.00	4,285.00
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXP.	$20,380.87	$18,510.00	$20,845.00

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* The allocation to preparation of the Bulletin from the Secretariat Budget was not used, because the Bulletin was no longer prepared in the Office of the Secretariat.

** Annual Meeting	Cost	$ 3,198.57	1,000.00	$ 2,500.00
	Income	1,892.68	800.00	1,000.00
	Net Loss	$ 1,305.89	200.00	$ 1,500.00

FIELD NOTES - R. S. MACNEISH - 1956.

July 9. Left Aklavik. First plane at 9 o'clock with Leech, Molot, Irish and Cushman. Second and third plane left at 2 P.M. Second with supplies and other with Lowther, G. White, R. White and L. Joe. Fourth plane, with supplies and MacNeish, left at 6 P.M. Did some packing from Lake.

July 10. Packing from the lake and built camp. Completed first radio schedule with Herschel.

July 11. Same as July 10. Set up stakes by tape and righting prismatic compass.

July 12. Re-opened squares S365W305, S365W310, S365W315 and, in afternoon started S365W325. This is the area of Pit 21 (mainly in S365W310 and W315).

Drew profile from S365W320 to S360W320 to a depth of 1.7. The Pit 21 area is dark refuse under the humus. Below the dark refuse that extends down in a series of little pits and (in 1955) had a fire-pit in it, is a layer of light brown sand containing few artifacts in it. Below the brown sand in S365W310, S365W315 is a series of sand lenses. In square S365W310 there appears to be refuse below the lenses sand.

In Pit 21 in square S365W315 found 4 projectile-point bases, a crude biface (side-blade), a bone tool, and a possible scraper.

July 13. In morning back-packed from lake. In afternoon took humus of S365W320 and found a few chips and bone. In afternoon started into Level 2 and found parts of 2 projectile points.

In the humus of S365W325 found a point but little else, some evidence of rodent burrowing. The top level was arbitrary from surface to 6" below.

Continued down in square S365W310 and began to hit sand lenses at a depth of about 2 ft.

July 14. Dug square S365W310 down to a depth of about 30". Drew its profiles both east and west. (Also drew profile of S360W320 to S365W320).
Photo No. 19. Then photographed profile from S365W310 to S360W310. The stratigraphic situation is roughly the following:

1. 3 to 6" layer of humus.
2. Dark refuse from which Pit 21 extended is very wavy and has a series of small pits extending down from it. This is the occupation area and in square S365W315 (in 1955) had a fireplace

in it). This layer gets very thin and almost cultural sterile in squares S365W305 and S365W325.

3. Next is a mottled brownish sand loam that seems sterile. My interpretation of this layer is that this is the surface on which the occupation took place and became stained and disturbed by human and vegetaional growth.

4. Then there are lenses of sand, dark brown and reddish soil. They are roughly horizontal. At first glance they look water-deposited. Their horizontal deposition would speak for this. However, they are often thicker to the north than the south. Perhaps they are varves in a small hillside lake. They also could be alluvium from up the hill or alternate humus growth and windblown sand.

In the afternoon finished up S365W320. The humus contained little but in Level 2, the dark refuse from which came Pit 21, there were 2 arrow points and a burin spall. Level 3 was mottled red-brown sand with a few chips and bones, while Level 4 was sterile with sand lenses.

S365W325 was much the same except along the east side where there was a pit (see profile) extending down from Level 2. However, except for a few bones there was little in the square at any level.

S365W305 about the same.

July 15. First Sunday. Cleaned profile S365 and did some exploring around Engigstciak. Found 2 possible Thule houses or shelters.

July 16. Set up new squares and began digging in S480W265 and S480W255. Square S480W265 contained little in Level 1 (0-6") its humus layer, but Level 2 was pure reddish-brown refuse and included 1 side-scraper, 2 lamellar flakes, and an arrow-point fragment. Level 3 (12-18") was much the same, but in Level 4, at a depth of about 21" in the east half and 14" in the west the refuse gave way to sand. It contained no artifacts. Level 3 contained 4 lamellar flakes. Permafrost occurred in the sand at 26" below surface.

Square S480W255 had only bone material in it in Level 1, the humus (0-6"). Level 2 (6-12") was pure refuse and very rich. Besides bones, 1 burin spall, 2 lamellar flakes, 4 arrow fragments, 2 scrapers, and a possible burin. Most of these were in the west half of the square. At 18" sand was struck without lensing. It was sterile.

S365 profile. In the meantime, drew S365W330 to S360W330 and S365W305 to S360W305 short profile on notebook graph paper and wall of S365W305 to S365W330 long on larger 1-inch roll of graph paper.

Later in afternoon began square S370W310 and S370W320.

July 17. In the humus of S370W320 found a projectile point and a lamellar flake. Then Level 2 went into the refuse which became thinner to the south. A side-blade, 3 lamellar flakes, 2 point fragments, and a possible burin and a burin spall came from the north half. There, of course, were bones. Level 3 at the at the base of refuse and top of mottled clay contained only a few chips. Level 4 was well down into the sand lensing. Below this pure sand. This would seem to indicate first a water-bottom deposit, then beach causing lensing, then slump causing brown sand, and then a patch of refuse.

The humus (0-6") of S370W310 was almost sterile except for a few bones. Level 2 was pure refuse and very rich. It contained 9 point fragments, 4 burin spalls, 1 biface, 4 lamellar flakes, 3 side-scrapers, and 2 burins. The level went from 4 to 12". The third level was at the junction of the sand and refuse and contained little.

Drew profile from S370W320 to S365W320, S480W365 to S475W365, and S480W360 to S475W360.

Then began square S370W315. The humus was very rich with bones. Found 1 point base, 1 burin.

Near the end of the day began S480W260. In the humus were some bones, 1 base of a point, and antler piercer. Level 2 had a very high ash content as well as 7 or 8 fire-cracked rocks in no special order. It was full of bone, some of which was burned. Chips and artifacts were rare, 3 lamellar flakes occurred. Level 3 contained lamellar flakes and a number of bones and teeth of bison. These bison were below the artifacts and in reality in the mottled sand below the refuse.

NiVk-3 After radio schedule at 7 o'clock, went up and explored around Engigstciak. Laughing Joe found a fish spear on top and then on the southwest side at the top of the talus we found 2 houses or shelters. We cleared off the top sod on the northernmost houses. It is outlined with a number of huge boulders. Found a few Thule artifacts and bones in and around the rocks. Took one photograph of it before sod was cleaned off. Will excavate it later.

Near the end of the dag began square S480W260. In the humus were bones, 1 base of a point, and an antler piercer. Level 2 had a very high ash content, as well as fire-cracked rock. While it contained many bones, artifacts and chips were rare.

July 18. Finally got square S370W310 through Level 3 that was partly refuse and partly mottled sand. It contained a lamellar flake and 3 projectile point fragments. Level 4 was striated and and permafrost.

Drew profile along S370W310 and S365W310 and S370W315 and S365W315.

Then began square S370W305. Found bones and one small bifacial side-blade. Dug only the west half of the square and it contained very little.

Took humus of S370W315 and found many small bones and one projectile-point base. Level 2 contained a point, a side-blade and much bone.

Photo No. 5.

Also, started square S475W260. This had been dug partially previously, so the humus contained only a few bones. However, a single sherd did turn up. Then began Level 2. This was reddish ash and dark refuse. In it we got a bone awl, micro-blade, and about 15 sherds. All of these came from the northwest corner of the square. This might be an intrusive pit. Then dug down south half of the square to permafrost (about 6" into the sand). Right at the top of the sand in the lowest brown sand, found a number of buffalo bones, a buffalo tooth, and caribou antler, as well as broken rock. This is obviously an earlier occupation.

Area 24.
Photo
No. 4.

Now we have completed a trench from S480W255 to S480W270 and square S475W260. The profiles have been drawn of the S480 and S475 lines. Also a photo was taken of the profile from S480W260 to S480W265. It would appear that the stratigraphy is as follows:

1. Humus - no cultural material.
2. Irregular dark refuse zone (2), of varying thickness, which contains artifacts and caribou bone. This is either one or two occupations. One being Denbigh, and in square S475W260 an intrusive pit with sherds - or it is all an area with Pointed Mountain materials?

Stratigraphy.

3. Zone 3 is a zone of brown sand pitted by rodent holes. Only a lamellar flake and super-bison bones (and caribou) have come from it. Much of the strata may be wind-deposited though it could be alluvial. This represents an earlier cultural level.

4. Next are pure water-laid yellow sands. The cultural layer above it must have been deposited shortly after the water receded as there is no evidence of a human layer being formed. In fact, the super-bison area must have been contemporaneous with a lake or bay in the flats south of the site.

July 19. Began square S485W255. Level 1 was humus and Level 2 contained a few bones, a lamellar flake, and chips and was dark refuse. Level 3 directly overlay yellow sand and was brown sand. A number of large boulders were in it as well as buffalo bones.

After finishing above, dug S485W265 and it contained nothing in the humus, a few bones in the second level, and in the 3rd and 4th level in the brown sand were bones overlying the yellow sand.

With both these pits, as with S475W260, all the bones and stones at the junction of brown and yellow sand were left *in situ* (on platform or in the wall).

S475W260 was most instructive, for there was good stratigraphy with an intrusive pit (24A) containing pottery extending into dark refuse containing New Mt. stuff. Both in turn overly buffalo bones, a possible fireplace, and artifacts at the junction of yellow and brown sand.

Also put in tests at foot of talus of plateau and found a similar stratigraphic picture.

1.	Humus	0-6"
2.	Mottled sand	6-18"
3.	Lensed sand	18-24"
4.	Yellow sand	24" +

This test was about S625W290.

Then dug a similar test in the flats about S900W280 and found humus over 2 ft. of mottled sandy clay.

In the meantime, Gordon started cleaning of the S150 profile at about W80. It soon became apparent that the lensed sand overlying yellow sand from down the side of the hill was identical to the lensed sand under the gray clay up on top.

If the lensed sand with the British Mt. complex is the same as the buffalo bone in Layer 4 in S480W260 etc. (Pit 24), now the $64 question is why no water-laid gray clay on the south slope? I believe this may be explained in the following manner. First, water-laid sands were laid on the shale of the plateau as well as the sides. Then a humus was formed, becoming reddish as it matured. Also there was some wash down the hill. It was during this time that occupation occurred on the summit. Then, as the ice sheet advanced, the land was submerged and gray clay was formed by sea-deposition or by periglacial outwash on top and north of the plateau. However, the current of the Firth River at this time was sufficiently strong against the south side of the plateau so that gray clay was not deposited. Then the land rose and the other archaeological complexes occurred.

July 19. (con'd)

Late in the afternoon started S480W270. The humus contained nothing but bones. Then in Level 2 found one lamellar flake.

July 20. Dug square S485W265. The humus contained little but the dark refuse of Level 2 (6-10") contained bone and a lamellar flake. In the brown sand in Level 3 began to hit bone and 2 large chipped boulders lying on the sand. Level 4 was the sterile sand.

Area 24.

Color Photo
No. 1.

Then took a picture of Laughing Joe at stake S475W265 with buffalo jaw and the other bones in situ in square S475W260.

Then started S480W270. The humus had little but the refuse of Level 2 was rich and contained arrow points, point fragments, 5 lamellar flakes. Then in Level 3 there was still refuse and a huge pit became apparent. Under square S478W275, there was an area of burned rock, charcoal, and bone, and a roasting-pit. We shall call it Pit 24 B. Level 4 was in the lensed sand above the yellow sand and contained very little.

Pit 24 B.

Area 21.

Dug S375W310. It contained lots of bone in 2nd level and a lamellar flake.

Cleaned out square S475W260 further and under stake S470W265 there is an intrusive pit cutting through the Cape Denbigh (New Mountain) refuse. This is called Pit 25 A. The stratigraphy in area 24 is as follows:

Pit 24A.

1. Humus
2. Intrusive Pit 24A (with pottery)
3. Reddish refuse and Pit 24B - New Mountain
4. Mottled sand
5. Bottom of mottled sand with buffalo bones
6. Sterile yellow sand.

Continued cleaning of S150 profile between about W85 to W75. A few bones (one perhaps a buffalo rib) have turned up from under the gray clay.

July 21. In the morning went to lake for supplies. Then in afternoon dug S475W255 which contained lamellar flakes in the humus and Level 2, while a few bones and artifacts turned up in Level 3 at the base of the sand.

Pit 24B.

Also dug S475W270 which contained 2 lamellar flakes in humus while in the second level a large ovoid biface, 2 lamellar flakes, and a burin occurred. Level 3 seems a continuation of Pit 24B. In the bottom of S475W270 found a large number of large buffalo bones at the junction of sand and mottled layer but little else.

Continued cleaning of S140 profile from W60 to W100.

July 22. Sunday - day of rest? - Visited by

July 23. Started square S470W270. In the top level with the humus found a number of sherds and a lamellar flake, while in Level 2 they found a side-notched point. The third level, at a depth of about 15", saw the end of the refuse. Then we began to run into the buffalo bone. Some of it was in the yellow sand and other was at the junction of the yellow sand and mottled sand. Either way they are contemporaneous and there are a hell of a lot of them. They are associated with a few rocks but little else.

Pit 24A.

Started S470W260. Level 1 contained sherds, lamellar flakes and parts of side-blades. Then went into Level 2. Most of it was poor but the southwest corner was loaded with chips, 8 artifacts, and pottery.

Color Photo 3-4

Took picture of S140 profile from W485 to W80. Also took picture up the valley.

Photo 1-2

Pit 24B.

In the afternoon cleaned off profile from S480W75 to S470W75. Took two photos of it as well as photo of Pit 24B.

24A.

In Level 3 at the bottom of refuse in square S470W260 found a huge antler hammer. In the southwest half of the square the refuse went down another 3" but there seems to be no pottery in this lower area. Then struck the mottled sand that contained a few bones but most of it is in permafrost.

In the meantime, dug S470W260. The top layer and Level 2 had bones and pottery. This seems to be top refuse from which Pit 24A is dug. Level 2 contained 4 sherds, 7 scrapers, 1 lamellar flake, 1 spear-point body. Level 3 was in light brown refuse and contained no pottery. It did, however, have bone, many chips, a huge antler flaker, 2 side-scrapers, and 2 biface fragments. Level 4 runs a still lower part of this same refuse. It contained a lamellar flake, a burin spall, and a scraper.

Color Photo No. 5.

Finished up S470W260. Level 3 in the mottled sand and Level 4 in the sands was just loaded with buffalo bone. Took a picture looking north of it.

Pit 24B.

Then went into S480W275. This was the area of Pit 24B. It was extremely rich and refuse extended down 18". Level 1 was the humus and contained a few chips and bones but Level 2 was the top 6" of the pit and had a great deal of fire-cracked rock, chips and bones as well as 6 lamellar flakes, a burin spall, and an arrow point. Level 3 was the bottom of the pit and contained only a few bones but had 5 lamellar flakes, an arrow point, and a scraper. Level 4 was the mottled sand and, except for exposing a huge elk jaw, it was not excavated.

Started S470W255. At the bottom of humus found bones and a beautiful whole bone arrow point. Level 2 included very little in it but it was dark refuse.

July 24. Started S470W265. The humus had very little in it, while the dark refuse of Level 2 included a side-notched arrow

Pit 24A. point and 2 side-scrapers. This dark refuse is that from which Pit 24A, filled with reddish ash, extends. (Horrible English!!) Sherds, bones, and scrapers occurred in the pit in this square. Level 3, however, was into the lower refuse and we just began as the day ended.

In the afternoon, began on S425W265 by the vertical slicing technique. The humus contained bone. While Level 2, the dark refuse, had a scraper in it, Level 3 was the light refuse and so far contained a lamellar flake. Level 4 is the laminated sand and had a scraper in it. The bottom part of this layer, also, contains buffalo bone.

Gradually some sort of cultural stratigraphy is becoming apparent.

1. The humus, dark refuse, and Pit 24A seem to contain pottery, side-notched points, lamellar flakes, scrapers, and a bone arrow point. The pottery looks like Dentate Stamp, but can't tell.

2. The next cultural layer is New Mountain and occurs in Pit 24B, the light refuse and refuse around the area of pottery, lanceolate points, burins, burin spalls, and lamellar flakes are common.

3. This occurs in the lensed sand . So far it is mainly buffalo bone but there are fire-cracked rock, one possible scraper, some pebbles, and one flint nodule. Some of the buffalo bone, of course, may have been used as tools.

July 25. In the morning, finished up squares S470W255 and S470W265 down to the permafrost. Then continued excavation of S475W265 by the vertical slicing technique. Pit 24A was removed and little was found in it.

At mid-day moved up on top and began S115. The humus was

Pit 26. sterile and out of Level 2 of Pit 7A found a crude burin. In the northeast corner of the square there is Pit 26. One small sherd came out of it. Both Pit 7A and Pit 26 were dug into gray clay that overlay a thin layer of laminated sand on the basic shale.

Pit 25. In the meantime, began digging S115W5. The humus had bones but Level 2 showed a pit (25). It also contained bone. Level 3 was still in the pit that has a rough "Y" shape. In the level 2 lamellar flakes occurred. One extension down into Level 4 contained bones and a point.

Soil samples. Took five soil samples from square S475W260. All came from just about 1 ft. S.W. of stake S470W260.

1. Came from about the humus about 3" below the surface.
2. Came from Pit 24A about 8" below the surface.

3. Came from the lower refuse about 14" below the surface.
4. Came from the lensed sand (middle part, more or less).
5. The final sample was from about 2.5 ft. below the surface in yellow sand.

July 26. Continued to clean Area 24. Finally got it cleaned up and started staking in preparation for photography.

Pit 27.

In the meantime, began square S110. It was mainly gray clay at a depth of 6" except along the S105 profile where there is a pit (27). Drew floor plan of it. It is over 5 ft. in diameter and 1.6" deep. It contained bone, a bone awl, and a scraper.

Muck layer.

Next S110W10 was dug . It had only a little refuse on its surface and in its second level, then a complete layer of sterile gray clay. This overlay sand in the middle of which was a 1/2-3" layer of much containing rocks, chips, bone, and a great deal of peaty material. ~~There also was a~~

S110W20 was fairly productive. Its humus and Level 2 had refuse and bone in it, while refuse extended to 18" along the north 1/3 of the square. This contained 3 lamellar flakes and bone. Then Level 4 saw the end of this pit (28?). The lower sand was sterile though one rodent hole did contain some bone.

July 27. Spent most of day working on S485W255 (buffalo area). Cleaned 4 wall profiles and photographed them.

In the meantime, excavated square S110W25. It contained nothing except a few bones from Level 2. These overlay clay, over lensed sand, over yellow sand.

S110W30 was even poorer with gray clay directly under the sod. There was a thick layer of sand at the bottom.

Finished the day by digging square S110W15. It was almost the same as the previous one.

July 28. Dug S110W5. It had a few lamellar flakes in the humus and Level 2 and 3 came from Pit 25. There was some gray clay and then the sand. Two inches down in the sand was a good muck layer. It was filled with chips and bones.

Pit 25.

Pit 17.

Started S145W30. It contained some pottery in Pit 17 (dug last year).

Pit 29 (pithouse)

In the meantime, began S145W70. In the north half of it is a large pit at least 7 ft. wide and 2 ft. deep. It is steep-sided and flat-bottomed. I suspect it is a house (pithouse). Levels 2, 3 and 4 come from the pit. Lamellar flakes, side-blades, cordmarked pottery were fairly numerous.

July 29. Sunday — rain.

July 30. Spent morning back-;acking from lake.

Finished up square S110W5 in the muck layer below the clay and it was loaded with bone and chips.

Muck artifact. Also completed square S145W70. It contained a few bones and large scraping plane in the muck below Pit 29.

Pit 29. Also began square S145W65. Pit 29 was just showing in its northwest corner. Levels 1 and 2 contained mainly bones and pottery.

Dug square S65E15. Took off the humus and it contained Dentate Stamp pottery as well a grooved paddle in Level 2.

July 31. Pit 29. Completely excavated Pit 29 down to four levels in S145W65. It contained grooved paddle pottery all the way down. The pit is only in N.W. corner of the square and the rest is gray clay. Again, it has every appearance of being a house-pit of F.R. Grooved horizon. It might be noted that points, side-blades and lamellar flakes appeared but no burins.

Photo No. 18. Pit 12. In the meantime, cleaned up S50 profile from 0 to E20. Pit 12 shows up very clearly in square S50E15. It also contains Dentate Stamp pottery. Drew the profile.

Aug. 1. Rain -- not too cold.

Aug. 2. Pit 30. Began square S145W55. Cleaned off Level 1 (0-6") and it contained little but a point showed in S.E. corner of the square. The pit snuffed out at 18" under stake S145W55. Then a gray clay over lensed sand. In the bottom of the pit a lamellar flake, scraper, and adze occurred. Level 3 had an adze and 2 scrapers.

Continued in Level 2 of S50E15. Level 1 contained only bone, while Level 2 had even more bone and a number of sherds. This was the level of the bones drawn in the profile and photographed. Then Level 3 contained a stemmed arrow, 2 scrapers and a side-blade. F.R. Dentate artifacts -- very good!

Pit 12. Started S50E10. Level 1 was the humus and contained a scraper. Level 2 was in the refuse and contained 2 scrapers, sherds, and a cylindrical polished object. Level 3 saw the beginning of sterile sands and level was lensed sand. Why no clay layer?

Continued S145W45. Pit 30 also became apparent in this square in Level 2 and 6" levels were dug from it down to 18". Then gray clay over sand occurred.

Pit 31. Aug. 2 (con'd)

Then in S145W50. The humus contained nothing but Level 2 contained a burin spall. Also the majority of Pit 30 was in this square that went to a depth of 18". Below it is sand and perhaps a muck layer.

Late in the afternoon began square S145W90. The south side of the
square was almost entirely gray clay but the west half was refuse
Pit 31? to a depth of 18". It looks more like a hollow than a refuse pit
but the profile will determine this. Four scrapers and 2 spear
fragments occurred in Level 2.

Aug. 3. Finished S50W15. Level 4 (18-24") was lensed sand without
artifacts. Then started S45W15. The humus was deep because of
Pit 12. rodent holes (0-9") and a projectile point (lanceolate), sherds,
a scraper, and bones occurred. Then into Level 2 with one dentate sherd, 2 grooved sherds, 4 scrapers, 4 point fragments and 2 side-blade fragments. Then level 3 (12-18") was even richer with 3 dentate stamp sherds, 7 projectile point fragments, 2 side-blades and a retouched burin spall. This looks like cultural stratigraphy.

In the meantime continued clearing out north half of S145W90 and
went into S145W95. The lowest layer (Level 3) contained a whole
mass of chips. As we cleaned the profile, it became apparent that
Pit 31. there was a huge pit about 13 ft. long. It also was obvious that
the west end of the pit had been filled first and then at two other times further refuse had been placed in the pit. Perhaps some stratigraphy may be found.

Then dug S135W35, which contained a little refuse in its north end, and started on S125W35.

Photo No. Cleaned profile and photographed along S140 line from W35 to W100.
Pit 28 in square S145W65. Pit 30 in square S145W50-55, Pit 31 in square S145W90 and W95, as well as Pit 17 in square S145W35 were very apparent. In cleaning wall of Pit 30 found a lower muck layer under pit and clay and found a scraper in it. Took a shot showing wall with scraper under sand and clay and then a close-up of the scraper.

Continued removing and numbering bones from Area 24.

Aug. 4. Continued cleaning and removing bone in Area 24.

Dug in muck layer under Pit 30 in square S145W45 and S145W50. The muck
Muck layer layer extends from S145W44.6 to S145W51.2 to S140W57 to S145W56. It con-
Pit 30. tained a few bones (2 buffalo?), many pebbles and 5 possible artifacts. Took
2 photos of each as well as a soil sample of the muck.

Then dug square S135W30. It had a lot of overburden from last year and in
Pit 32. the north half was a pit (Pit 32). It contained very few artifacts but many
bones. Most of the pit should be in S130W30.

Aug. 4 (con'd)

Then dug S125W30, which contained a small portion of Pit 11 in its north 1/3 rd.

Pit 11 Got 2 scrapers, a grooved paddle sherd and an arrow point from Pit 11, in Level 2.

In the meantime finished S45E15 and went into S40E15. These two trenches are riddled with gopher holes. However, in spite of this, 2 feet of refuse
Pit 12 occur over lensed sand over sterile sand. The four levels are very productive. There is a tendency for the grooved paddle sherds to be over the Dentate. Also grooved paddle seem slightly more prevalent towards S35 axis. Artifacts include side-blades, contracting stemmed and lanceolate points, reworked burin spalls or reworked spalls, lanceolate end-scrapers, side-scrapers, polished stones, and a few crude burins made from a flake without retouching. These composed a distinctive complex that should be called something different than Firth River Grooved horizon - Buckland Complex? - Note the absence of lamellar flakes and burins.

Late in the afternoon began S15E15. Found part of Pit 15 in its north half
Pit 15 and in Level 2 found lamellar flakes.

Aug. 5. Cleaned out muck area under Pit 30 and found a total of 5 artifacts (and 2 possible artifacts) as well as 3 giant bison bones. Photographed 2 of artifacts along west wall in situ.

Dug S15E15 and S20E15. They contained almost nothing and are badly bungled with rodent holes. S25E15 and S30E15 are almost the same. S30E15 had a few grooved paddle sherds and artifacts. These all are just north of the northern edge of Pit 12.

Richard rescued about 400 cordmarked sherds from Pit 15 at noon.

The buffalo pit continued to be cleaned.

Aug. 6. Pit 17 Began excavation of S140W30 and in the humus found 2 beautiful serrated points, while in Level 2 found scrapers and rim sherds of grooved paddle. This area is continuation of Pit 17.

Pit 32. Also started S130W30 and in the top of Pit 32, in Level 2, found 2 scrapers and polyhedral core.

Finished trench from S50E15 to N10E15. Cleaned profile and photographed it and drew it.

Also finished removing bones from Area 24.

Aug. 7. Pit 32. Continued excavating in square S130W30 in Pit 32. This pit is roughly 3 feet in depth and quite conical. It is extremely heavily filled with small bits of bone. It is without pottery and the artifacts in it consisted of 7 micro-blades, side-blades, burin spalls, one dagger blade, and burins. This is typical New Mountain.

This completed S140W35 to S105W35 profile and cleared it. Also photographed profile from S50E10 to N5E10. Drew it in the afternoon.

Pit 25. Began square S105. This was mainly Pit 25. An Eskimo plate appeared in the humus, while a burin and side-scraper occurred in Level 3 in the bottom of the pit. There also is a muck layer underlying the square and a scraper came from it.

Dug S65E5. The humus and Level 2 (6-12") contained only a few bones which overlay brown sterile sands. S70E5 was much the same though there was a good food of refuse overlaying lensed sand over yellow sand. One part of biface occurred.

Then dug into S100. It had about six inches of refuse with a few artifacts (scrapers and blades) over gray clay. This is lensed sand with much layers in them. Most of these were frozen, so will report on them later. Started S95.

Aug. 8. Dug S70E5 and S75E5. Both of these had humus over refuse (about a foot) with an irregular bottom. These were over mottled sand that was over yellow sand. Some of the mottled sand looked lensed. S80E5, which was started, was much the same.

Aug. 8 (con'd)

Then drew and photographed profile from S105W35 to S140W35. Also cleaned out more of Pit 32, which is a rich Denbigh pit.

Pit 33. Dug S90. It contained a pit in it with definite stamp sherds. The pit is oblong, N.W.-S.E. , about 3½ long and 1.5 inch and 1.5 deep. Besides sherds there were two arrowheads and 2 scrapers.

Finished up S85 - which has a little refuse in it over mottled sand and refuse.

Aug. 9. Rain in morning.

Pit 4. Started square N15E20 in Pit 4. Below the humis it was full of cordmarked sherds. These sherds are in Pit 4. In the east side of the square mottled and lensed sand underlay the pit, which, in turn, were over a muck layer.

Started square S140W70 in Pit 29. Then cleaned S135W70 and S140W65. The general plan is to strip the humus of the top of the pit, and then excavate the inside of the pit and get its general outline and determine if it is a house.

Also started square S40E10.

Shot caribou in the evening.

Aug. 10. Rain in morning. Dug S40E10. It contained a few artifacts but no sherds. These should have been Dentate in this square. Started cleaning in the area of Pit 29, the house. Dug. S140W70 and S135W70 as well as S140W60. Some difficulty in getting edge of house. Then went into N15E20. Here there is Pit 4, full of cordmarked pottery dug into sand and gray clay, and,in one spot,into the muck. Underlying this square and N15E15 and N15E25 and perhaps N10E25 is a thick muck layer. This also in part underlay last years bath-tub excavation. The muck layer was probably under permafrost that soon became our pool. Both the muck layer as well as Pit 4 were highly productive.

Shot caribou in afternoon.

Aug. 11. Rain in morning. Dug N15E20 and started N20E20. Pit 4 seems to be dying out but the muck layer continues. Noticed for the first time that many of the flakes from the muck layer (British Mountain are made by preparing a platform on a pebble - knocking a few flakes off the pebble and then removing a Levaillaision flake. The question is, are these artifacts?

In the meantime, went into S50E20. The second layer produced a drill, burin spall, and scraper; new trait for Buckland Phase.

In the area of Pit 29 dug S130W70. Here we got a lot of sherds of grooved paddle. Perhaps the house was dug by New Mountain or Firth River Corded and filled by grooved paddle and, I hope, Dentate.

Aug. 16 (con'd)

Pit 30. Continued in S140W95 and W90 in Pit 30. Levels 1 and 2 contained sherds but the lowest layer of this pit (as previously noted) contains many chips, spear point fragments, etc. However it is really not very productive.

Pit 29 Photo No. Spent a great deal of time cleaning off house of Area 29. Finally by noon got it outlined anc cleaned and photographed. It is ovoid with a small entryway to the west,and along the north side the impressions of roof posts may be seen. On either side of the door there are some sort of cupboards or large posts. In the excavation and cleaning of the house the humus (Level 1) has yielded some artifacts and Grooved Stamp sherds. Then Levels 2 and 3 have been the top fill of the house and contain micro-blades, polyhedral cores, and cordmarked pottery. Near the end of the day began digging Level 4 (6") in square S140W65. It became apparent that at the bottom of Level 4 there is a sand layer over further refuse, with grooved or cordmarked sherds and we can expect further stratigraphy.

Aug. 17. Dug squares S65E570, S55E570 and S60E575. These may be discussed as a unit with S60E570. All have an overlying humus that contains a few sherds and chips of Eskimo pottery. Then there is an irregular layer of pits and refuse. This has contained at least one cordmarked sherd and a complicated Stamp. This layer intrudes and blends into a gray clay layer which contains both bones and artifacts (Level 3). Some of these come up from below, some down from above. Then a well-defined muck layer over sand. This is loaded with artifacts. Mainly Leraillaision prepared flakes from pebbles that are retouched but there was one drill and 4 or 5 bifacial blades, two of which have fluted basal surfaces. Is this the proto-type of Clovis Fluted?

Also continued in Pit 29. Continued taking off Level 2. Got a few micro-blades from S140W65 as well as S135W65. There also were 2 sherds along with the mass of bones.

Aug. 18. Continued to clean Pit 29 into square S140W60 and S135W70. Got more micro-blades, polyhedral cores, and part of side-blade. Late in afternoon started S135W60 and began to get carbon with bones and micro-blades. Collected about 2 gravers. Still only clearing Level 2.

Carbon

Started S65E580 and S55E580. In S65E580 found a grooved paddle sherd and a bone scraper in Level 2 down from humus which, in S55E580 got Eskimo pottery in the humus.

In afternoon Cashman, Leech, George and Richard White left. Got Margaret and Old Irish, Barbara, as well as Bill Matthews and Ross Mackay.

Aug. 12. Snow all day - no work - went to lake for load. Saw 12 caribou and a bear.

Aug. 13. In morning collected wood and got caribou meat from stream. In the afternoon cleaned humus off S130W65 and W60. Also completed S50E20 finding scrapers, drill and Dentate Stamp sherds. Also completed N20E15 finding section of Pit 4 over clay and muck layer frozen in permafrost. Cleaned part of a profile N20E20 to N10E20. All sorts of trouble with walls but have a good muck layer.

Heavy freeze at night.

Aug. 14. Completed square S45E220 and S50E20. Both were very similar with a few sherds and points in Levels 2 and 3 but little else. These seem to be on the edge of the Dentate Stamp area.

Pit 29. In the meantime continued cleaning in the area of Pit 29. Have taken off humus from squares S140W75, S140W70, S140W65, S140W60, S135W75, S135W70, S135W65, S135W30, S130W70, S130W65, S130W60. This shall be called Area 29, S130W65 and S130W60 seem to be outside the house and there may be other pits so started in Level 2 in same area. Got some arrows, another bone tool and large grooved paddle sherds.

Aug. 15. Pit 30. Dug S140W90 in Pit 30 and got three levels in refuse of pit overlying sand over a muck layer. From the deepest oldest part of the pit got part of a spear point.

Also continued into Area 29 and got the whole area down to Level 2. Cordmarked sherds and micro-blades and two more bone tools. One of these under the grooved paddle sherds.

Also dug square N15 and N20E25. Both were fundimentally very similar with a humus over remnants of Pit 4 with cordmarked pottery. Then a thin layer of gray clay (4") and a thick layer of lensed and mottled sand over muck over pure yellow sand. The muck layer is full of bones and chips including 2 possible artifacts. In one spot a gopher hole joins the muck layer and is undistinguishable from it.

Aug. 16. In the morning set more stakes to the east and got base line as far as E60. Then set up four squares, S60E75, S60E580, S55E575 and S55E580. Began excavation in S60E575. The humus was very unproductive and then we began Level 2, which was dark but had a high clay content. It was full of bone and contained 4 scrapers. Level 3 was almost entirely yellowish clay and still rich, while at the bottom of Level 4 was a dark layer just above the ice. Could this be a muck layer and, if so what are the bones and artifacts doing in the gray clay? One point or knife is fluted on two sides. Could it be that below the humus there is a gray clay layer that is thin and mixed with humus that, during its deposition, churned up the bones and artifacts of the underlying muck layer?

Aug. 19. Excavated S65E580 and S55E580. Both had little in them until Level 3, the lower part of the gray clay, then the next two layers were excellent. Many bifaces and crude scrapers came out of the muck as well as huge quantities of bone. Found one scraper with obvious ripple flaking and a large bifacial scraper. Again many of the bifaces have fluting on them.

In the meantime, finally got Pit 29 cleaned out through Level 4.

Mackay and Matthews in the meantime investigated our cross-section trenches.

S55E580 has at least three intrusive features into it so stuff from its Layer 3 is not too reliable.

Area 34. ?

Aug. 20. Started S70E575 and S55E585. In the meantime drew and examined profiles. One thing became apparent. This soil profile is something new. The humus is about the same but the refuse under it is irregular and contains material from a number of phases and extends slantwise down into the gray clay. It does not appear to have any real pits in it. The gray clay is also different in that it is full of bones, occasional artifacts and irregular piece spots of refuse. It overlies a grass old humus which only superficially looks like the muck layer. It overlies a sandy clay. (The true gray clay over rock. The top refuse). Gray clay contains cordmarked, grooved, paddle and curvilinear stamp pottery and micro-blades, while the humus has Eskimo pottery. The old humus has Flint Creek in it including 2 crude burins, bifaces, crude lamellar flakes, neatly-made end-scrapers, and parts of 2 Angostura points.

Continued to clean out Pit 29 and the lower levels contain mainly Cape Denbigh. Finished Level 5.

Aug. 21. In morning cleaned up Pit 29 down through Level 5 and there is only a little muck in its bottom.

Also continued into S70E580 and S55E585 getting lots of artifacts from the muck.

Spent most of morning with the geologists in Area 24. Got some more buffalo bones in lensed sand area as well as some charcoal right at its top. In the meantime, they thoroughly tested the side of the hill. This testing solved the problem of the gray clay for they found the stratigraphy of the base of the hill to be as follows:

Humus
Refuse
Humic (lensed) sands
Yellow sand
Gray clay
Humic sands
Yellow sands.
Basic shale with some sand.

It seems very possible that Old Humus and redeposited gray clay are equivalent to the second humic sands. Also in W800 gravel underlies the lowest yellow sands. Thus the geological picture may be seen to be as follows:

Central Area	Pit 34	Pit 24	S800	Combined sequence
Humus	Humus	Humus	Humus	Humus
Refuse	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse
	Redeposited gray clay			Redeposited gray clay
		Humic and yellow sand		Humic sands Yellow sand
	Old humus			Old humus
Gray clay	Gray clay	Gray clay	Gray clay	Gray clay
Lower humic lensed sand		Lower humic lensed sand	Lower humic lensed sand	Lower humic lensed sands
Muck				Muck
Yellow sand	Yellow sand		Yellow sand	Yellow sand
			Gravel	Gravel

MID-SEASON REPORT

August 4, 1956.

As of this date, 51 five-foot squares have been excavated. They have been dug in three main localities. One in the area of Pit 21 (square S365 to S375 - W305 to W325), second in area of Pit 24 (S485 to S470 - W255 to W270) and on top of this hill in between the 1955 excavation. The top (1955) excavation consists of a trench from S140W506 to S140W100, from S105 to S105W35 and from S15E15 to S50E15. The purpose of the top trench has been to connect the four main areas of 1955 diggings, while the two more southerly areas have been testings of new areas.

In these excavations a number of new features have been encountered. These are Pits 24 to 32. Also, Pits 4, 17, 12 and 21 have been re-opened. Each one has added something to our previous knowledge and have attacked four of the five main problems of this year's endeavours. These problems are, briefly:

1. A more extensive knowledge of the British Mountain complex and its geological context.

2. A large sample of sherds of Firth River Dentate and its associated artifacts in better stratigraphic circumstances .

3. A fuller knowledge of the Firth River Corded horizons and,particularly, better examples of cordmarked sherds.

4. A large sample of the Flint Creek Phase.

5. Better stratigraphy.

Now as to what has been accomplished. Four areas of British Mountain Complex has been uncovered. These have yielded 14 new artifacts, giving a grand total of 27. Three of these were muck layer under gray clay - namely: S140 W45 to W55; S110, S170W5, S105W5; and S140W80. Associated with these human remains we have rich floral and faunal materials including extinct giant bison bones. The other area is Pit 24 where,in and under lensed sand under Pointed Mountain refuse, over 300 bones of extinct bison and other animal bones occurred. Its stratigraphic context seems to indicate that it is contemporaneous with the layer under the muck. That is:- giant bison bones occur (2). It overlies sterile yellow sands and is in reddish lensed sand and (3) it is under Pointed Mountain materials. It is hoped either the geology, Carbon 14, or floral studies will further indicate the contemporaaneity of the four areas.

The artifacts uncovered are worthy of note though all are extremely crude. New to the complex is a hammerstone and a large scraping plane and turtle-back scraper. Seven large crude side-scrapers (three from pebbles) occurred as did three flake end-scrapers and a chopper. Most of these materials are manufactured from pebbles and little use of flint has been found though chips in the muck layer are numerous.

The second problem attacked was that of the Firth River Dentate horizon. Remains of this complex have occurred in two new areas as well as at the edge of a previously-known area. Pit 24A was a small pit into Pointed Mountain remains. Pit 33 was an isolated pit, while on the north side of Pit 12 a large sample of these remains occurred seemingly under grooved pottery remains. However, besides giving us better stratigraphic context (between grooved paddle and Pointed Mountain and better examples of Dentate, it has yielded associated tools. These include a ? new crude kind of burins, many straight marked burin spalls, crescentic side-blades, contracting stemmed arrow points with round and concave bases, lanceolate arrow points, side-notched arrow and spear points, side-scrapers, adzes, end-scraper with a pointed end, and bifacial blades. Note the lack of true burins or microblades.

Work on the Firth River Corded horizon has just begun even though some excellent examples of Cord-sherds have come to light. The possibility of of this horizon (Pit 29) seems very likely and more artifacts should be forthcoming. As yet, artifacts found (like last season) seem to be those of Pointed Mountain. Stratigraphically it is known to be under Firth River Grooved and over Pointed Mountain but its relation to Firth River Dentate is still unknown. However, its great similarity with Pointed Mountain and Firth River Dentate with many differences from the latter would seem to indicate that the sequence is from Pointed Mountain to Firth River Corded to Firth River Dentate.

Besides these attacks on new problems, Pit 21, 24B, Pit 27, Pit 27, and Pit 30 ? and Pit 32 have given us additional confirmatory evidence concerning the Horizon. Newly found is a sickle, conical polyhedral core, an antler scraper, and a new burin type. Pit 17 and Pit 23 have yielded more on the Firth River Grooved horizon such as serrated lanceolate points (like Ipiutiak?) and adzes .

Stratigraphically, the muck has been added.

Pit 4	Pit 30-25	Area 12	Area 24	
		Level 1		Firth Grooved
		Level 2-3	Pit 24A	Firth River Dentate
Level 1-3				Firth River Corded
	Level 1-3		Pit 24B	Pointed Mountain
Level 6	Level 6		Level 4	British Mountain

Generally speaking, the camp life has proceeded as planned (with inadequate transportation facilities, due especially to C.P.A.), there are no real personality problems, and the weather has been no worse than expected. The crew,on the whole, is better and more careful than that of last year, but not so numerous. In terms of digging schedule, we are about five days behind what was expected. In terms of artifacts, we have less stone and bone tools than I hoped for at this time but more than twice the number of expected sherds. If things continue to become better noticeably after August 4th, as they did last year, we should have a successful season.

1

Mid-Season Report

~~1956~~

Aug 4, 1956

As of this date 51 five foot squares have been excavated. They have been dug in three main localities. One in the area of Pit 4, (squares S365 to S375 – W335 to W325) secondly in area of Pit 24 (S485 to S470 – W255 to W270) and on top of the hill in between the 1955 excavation. The top (1955) excavation consist of a trench from S140W30 to S140W10, from S105 to S105W35 and from S15E15 to S50E15. The purpose of the top ~~excavations~~ trenches have been to connect the four main area of 1955 digging while the two more southerly ones have been testings of new areas.

In these excavations a number of new features have been encountered. These are pits 24 to 32. Also, Pit 4, 17, 12 and 21 have been reopened.

~~Almost~~ Each one has added something to our present knowledge and have attacked four of the five main problems of this year's endeavors. These problems are briefly:

1. A more extensive knowledge of the British Mt complex and its geological context
2. A large sample of sherds of F.R. Dentate and its associated artifacts in better stratigraphic associations

3. A fuller knowledge of the Fresh Corded-horizon and particularly better examples of cord-marked sherds

4. A large sample of the Flint Creek Phase

5. Better stratigraphy.

Now as to what has been accomplished. Four areas of Bulrush Pit complex has been uncovered. These have yielded 14 new artifact giving a grand total of 27. Three of these were muck layer under gray clay - namely: S140W45 W55; S110-7 S110W5, S105W5; and S140W80. Associated with these human remains have rich floral and faunal materials including extinct giant bison bones. The other area is Pit 24 where in and under leached sand under Painted Pit refuse over 300 bones of extinct bison and other animal occurred. Its stratigraphic context seem to indicate that is contemporaneous with the layer under the muck. That is:- giant bison bones occur, it overlies sterile yellow sand and is in reddish leached sand and 3 ft is under Pt. Pit. materials. It is hoped either the geologist, C14 or floral studies will further indicate the contemporaneity of the four areas

3

The artifacts uncovered are worth of note though all are extremely crude. Typical for the complex is a hammerstone and a large scraping plane and turtle back scraper. Seven large crude side scrapers (3 from pebbles) occurred as did ~~four~~ three flakes and scrapers, and a chopper. Most of these materials are manufactured from pebbles and little use of flint has been found though chips in the rock layer are numerous

4

The second problem attacked was that of the Firth River Pintale horizon. Remains of this complex have occurred in two new areas as well as at the edge of a previously known area. Pit 24A was a small pit into Pt. [illegible] remains. Pit 33 was an isolated pit while on the north side of Pit 12 a large sample of these remains occurred seemingly under grooved pottery remains. However, besides giving us better stratigraphic context (between grooved paddle and [illegible], and better examples of Pintale it has yielded ~~stratigraphic~~ associated tools. These include a new crude kind of burins, many straight notched burin spalls, crescentic side blades, contracting stemmed points with round and concave bases, lanceolate arrow pt, side-notched arrow + spear pts, side scrapers, wedges, and scraper with a pointed end and bifacial blades. Note the lack of true burins or microblades.

Work on the Firth River cord-marked horizon has just begun even though some excellent example of cord-sherds have come to light. The possibility of burins of this horizon (Pit 39) seems very likely and more artifacts should be forthcoming. As yet artifacts found (like (~~[illegible]~~ last season) seem

to those of Pt. Mt. Stratigraphically it is known to be under French River grooved and over Pt. Mt. but its relation to F.R. Dentate is still unknown. However its great similarity with Pt. Mt. and F.R. Dentate [illegible] difference from the latter would seem to indicate that the sequence is from Pt. Mt. to F.R. Corded to F.R. Dentate.

Beside these attacks on new problems Pit 21, 24 B, Pit 26, Pit 22 and Pit 30 and Pit 32 have given us additional confirmatory evidence concerning the Pt. [illegible]

~~Pit 17 and Pit 23 have yielded more on F.R. grooved.~~ Newly found is a ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible], corned polyhedral core, a small scraper and a new [illegible] type.

Pit 17 and Pit 23 have yielded more on the F.R. grooved horizon such as serrated [illegible] points (like Jpartridge ?) and [illegible].

Stratigraphically the work has been added)

Pit 4	Pit 30-25	Open 1a	Open 24	
		Level 1		F.R. grooved
		Level 2-3	Pit 24 A	F.R. Dentate
Level 1-3	Level 1-3			F.R. Corded
			Pit 24 B	Pt. Mt.
Level 6	Level 6		Level 4	[illegible]

5 Generally speaking the camp life has proceeded as ~~schedule~~ planned (with inadequate transportation facilities done as is not [illegible] ~~done~~ especially by C.P.A.) and the weather has been no worse than expected. The crew on the whole is better and more careful than that of last year but not so numerous. ~~For a~~ In terms of digging schedule we are about five days behind what was expected. In terms of artifact we have less stone and bone tools than I hoped for at this time but more than twice the number of expected sherds. If things continue to become better noticeably after Aug. 4 as they did last year we should have a ~~most~~ successful season.

[illegible] 7 4 – Continued [illegible] [illegible] 24

[illegible] S1H5475 [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Oct 30

[illegible] S1H5490 [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] Oct 22. [illegible]
Oct 22 [illegible]
[illegible] S11B-11

[illegible] 5125 W30 [illegible]
Oct 8 [illegible] [illegible] Oct 8 [illegible] 12

In the meantime [illegible] 345815
[illegible] 340815. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 535 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Oct 13 [illegible]

Aug 5 – Cleaned out mesh area under pit 30 and found a total of 8 projectile points (+ 2 possible [illegible]), as well as 2 ground [illegible]. Photographed 2 of [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Dug S13 E15 and S20 E15. These contained almost nothing and are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. S25 E15 and S30 E15 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. S40 E15 had a few ground pebble [illegible] and [illegible]. These all just north of the northern edge of pit 12.

[illegible] removed about [illegible] [illegible] from pit 13 at noon.

The buffalo pit continued to be cleaned

Aug 6 – Began excavation of S140 W30 under the [illegible] found 2 [illegible] [illegible] points which [illegible] [illegible] found [illegible] & more [illegible] of ground pebble. This area is a continuation of Pit 17.

Pit 17

Also started S120 W30 [illegible] in the top of Pit 32 [illegible] found 2 [illegible] & polyhedral core.

Pit 32.

Finished [illegible] from S50 E12.5.

N10 E15 Cleaned profile & photographed it and [illegible] it

Also finished removing [illegible] from area 24

Aug 7 – Continued excavation in square [illegible] 12. This pit is completely 17 feet in diameter & partly [illegible] but is expanded. [illegible] pottery [illegible] bits of bone. [illegible] There is [illegible]

P.132.

Then completed S1[illegible] & S10[illegible] profile & [illegible]. Also photographed profile from S5[illegible] & NS210. [illegible] in the afternoon.

Began square S10S. This [illegible] pit 12. [illegible] pottery [illegible] in the bottom of the pit. There [illegible]

P.125

Dug S6SE5. The [illegible] & level 2 (5-8") continued with a few bones & bits of pottery [illegible] S10E8 [illegible] along. This is [illegible] sand with much [illegible] 182

Aug 8 [illegible] S10E[illegible] N15E5. [illegible]
[illegible] humus" cover refuse (about a foot) with [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] yellow [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Pit [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Pit 33 Sq S9 E[illegible] continued [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] N.W.-S.E. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Finished sq S9 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Aug 9 - rain in morning.

Pit 4 Started square N15E20 [illegible] pit 4. [illegible] the bottom of the pit of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pit 4 [illegible] the east side of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the pit [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] S18E20 [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] of S10W70 and S10W65. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the pit. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the pit and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Also started square S40E10

[illegible] [illegible] in the morning

Aug. [illegible] [illegible] rain in morning. Dug [illegible] [illegible] a few artifacts but no [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] in the squares. [illegible] in the [illegible] of P.P. 28, the [illegible]. Dug [illegible] and S[illegible]W7[illegible] and [illegible] S[illegible]W62, [illegible] in edge of house. Then went into N15E20. [illegible] in Pit 4 full of sand-mucked gritty clay with [illegible] and grey [illegible] went into the muck. [illegible] [illegible] and N15E[illegible] and perhaps N[illegible] is a thick muck layer. This also in pit [illegible] for [illegible] back but [illegible] the muck layer [illegible] under permafrost [illegible] become [illegible]. [illegible] the muck layer in [illegible] pit 4 [illegible] [illegible].

Shot [illegible] in afternoon.

[illegible] [illegible] in morning — Dug N[illegible] and [illegible] N20E[illegible]. Pit 4 [illegible] [illegible] but the muck layer continues. [illegible] for the first time that many of the flakes from the muck layer [illegible] are [illegible] a platform on a pebble [illegible] a flat face of the pebble and that [illegible] a [illegible] flake. The [illegible] is [illegible] these artifacts?

In the meantime went into [illegible]. The [illegible] layer produced a [illegible] [illegible] and a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

In the [illegible] of P.P. 29 dug S120W70. There we got a lot of [illegible] of gravel [illegible]. Perhaps the [illegible] was dug by Pit 4 or F.R. [illegible] and filled by gravel [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] — Saw 12 caribou and a bear

[illegible] In morning collected [illegible] & got [illegible] from stream. In the afternoon [illegible] S110 W65 and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] small & [illegible] 2 lamp [illegible], [illegible] N20E15 [illegible] Pit 4 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Aug 14 Completed square S45E20 and S50E20
Both were very similar with a few sherds and points in 1 and 2 level but little else. These seem to be on the edge of the [illegible] area

In the meantime continued clearing in the area of pit 29. Have taken off humus

Area 29 from square S140W75, S140W70, S140W65, S140W60, S135W75, S135W70, S135W65, [illegible] W60, S130W70, S130W65, S130W60. These should be called area 29, S130W65 and S140W60 [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] be [illegible] in level 2 [illegible] found some sherds, [illegible] and large ground pebble sherds

Aug 15 — Dug S140W75 in Pit 30 and just three levels [illegible] of pit [illegible]

Pit 30 From the deepest [illegible] part of the pit got part of a Copena point.

Also continued into area 29 and got the whole area down to level 2. Found sherds and microblades [illegible]. One [illegible] under the ground pebble sherds

[illegible] square [illegible] [illegible] of Pit 4 [illegible] a thin layer of gray clay (4") and a thick layer of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of Level 4 was a much larger [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (6")

Aug 17 – Dug squares S65E570, S55E572 and S60E573. These may be discussed as a unit with S60E570. All show an overlying humus that contains a few sherds & chips of Indian pottery. Then there is an irregular layer of pale [illegible] refuse. This is underlain at least in [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] along the layer [illegible] and [illegible] into a gray clay layer which contains much bone & artifacts (but some of these come up from below this clay, however). Then a well defined [illegible] layer over sand. This is loaded with artifacts. Mainly [illegible] prepared flakes from pebbles. That [illegible] [illegible] that there were one [illegible] and 4 or 5 prepared flakes, two of which show flaked [illegible] surfaces. [illegible] also like proto-types of Clovis fluted.

Also continued in Pit 29 continued taking off level 2. Got a few more flakes from S130W65 [illegible] [illegible] in S135W65. There are more [illegible] along with the [illegible] of [illegible].

Aug 18 – Continued to clean Pit 29 and began S90W[illegible] and S135W70. Got more [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] and part of [illegible] [illegible]. Late in afternoon started S135W65 and began to get [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Collected [illegible] [illegible]. Still only [illegible] [illegible] in S55E570 and S60E580. In S65E570 found a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in S55E580 got Indian pottery in [illegible] [illegible].

column 14

In afternoon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mackay

$\frac{\text{N,UK-1}}{\text{256-2}}$ = S350 W315

$\frac{\text{N,UK-1}}{\text{257-2}}$ = S355 W320

258-2 S355 W315

259-2 S355 W310

Aug 19 - Excavated S65E580 and S75E580. Both have little in them until level 3 the lower part of the gray clay then the next two levels were excellent. Many bifaces, scrapers, [illegible] came out of the whole as well as large quantities of bone (mostly one scraper with shining ripple flaking and a large trifacial scraper. Again many of the bifaces have flaking on them.

In the meantime formally put Pit 29 cleared out through level 6.

McKay's [illegible] in the meantime investigated [illegible] cross-section trenches

S55 E580 has at least three intrusive features into it so stuff from the layer 3 is not too reliable

Aug 20 - Finished S70E575 and S55E575. In the meantime went over several profiles. One thing became apparent. The [illegible] profile is something new. The humus is a little [illegible] but the [illegible] under it is [illegible] and contains material from a number of phases & [illegible] down into the gray clay. It does not appear to have any [illegible] to it. The gray clay is also different in that it is full of bone, occasional artifacts and [illegible] pieces [illegible] of refuse. It reaches a great thickness which only superficially looks like the midden layer. It [illegible] sandy clay. (the true gray clay [illegible] the top right.) gray clay contains cordmarked, ground pebble [illegible] stamp pottery & [illegible] while the [illegible] Cahokia pottery. [illegible] [illegible] back of it [illegible] 2 [illegible] before [illegible] flakes, [illegible] and scrapers and parts of 2 [illegible] points.

over 24

55

note

Continued to clean out Pit 29 and the [illegible] levels [illegible] [illegible]. Finished level 5

[illegible] [illegible]	P.I. 19	P.I. 29	S 560	[illegible] [illegible]	
[illegible]	humus	humus	humus	humus	humus [illegible]
refuse	refuse	refuse	refuse	refuse	refuse
	reddish gray clay			reddish mottled gray clay	[illegible] [illegible]
		brown and yellow sand		brown sandy yellow sand	
	black humus			black humus	
gray clay	gray clay	gray clay	gray clay	gray clay	
coarse brown [illegible] sand		loam brown sand	loam brown sandy [illegible]	[illegible] brown sand sandy	[illegible]
muck				muck	
yellow sand	yellow sand		yellow sand	yellow sand	
			gravel	gravel	

Aug 21. In morning cleaned up Pit 24 down through ~~from~~ sand & found there is only a little muck in the bottom.

Also continued with S 7 + 5 E 7 30 and S 5 + 2 E 7 + 65 getting lots of artifacts from the sand.

Spent most of morning with the geologist in area 24. Got some more buffalo bones in tamped sand as well as some charcoal right at the top. In the meantime they thoroughly studied the side of the hill. Thus testing as I did the problem of the gray clay for they found the stratigraphy of the base of the hill to be as follows.

humus
refuse
brown (tamped) sands
yellow sand
gray clay
brown sands
yellow sands

When this is correlated with the big cut one clay may be related [illegible] sand between yellow sands and lower brown sands.

This [illegible] [illegible] in the Pit 24 area. The [illegible]

humus
refuse
gray clay with bone & artifact
old humus
[illegible] gray clay
brown shale with some sand

It seems very possible that the [illegible] gray clay is equivalent to the [illegible] brown sands. Also a [illegible] gravel underlies the lower yellow sands. Thus the geological picture may be seen to be as follows

Aug 22 - Spent much of the day with the geologist visiting various areas. Though it was drizzling we continued [illegible] working Pit 14 area. Dug S300 E20 and started S 280 E 25. These two squares have a large pit or depression in them extending down to and through the sand

Pit 29 layer. Whole level 1 one square. Level 1 to 3 had sherds, microblades and scrapers while level 4 there is a [illegible] pit, 2 notched side scrapers, a slotted antler head and microblades. The [illegible] (or [illegible]) in [illegible] pit. or a [illegible] pit with pottery over [illegible].

Also dug squares S550 S60 E525. Here the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] out to the [illegible] [illegible] into it. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] along the S[illegible].

In the meantime finished Pit 29 down to the sterile sand. They went into squares S133W55 and S130W55. In S130W55 down

Pit 35 & 29 through level 4?5 had an intrusive pit 18135 containing sherds. This overlay a sterile sand over a much larger with giant buffalo bones. One spear tip came from it

In the meantime the geologist sunk a series of test pit from E600 to about N400 E600. Generally speaking they found humus over grey clay over old humus. As they got nearer N400 the clay was under the old humus and then at the bank the old humus was over sand + gravel of a beach.

Rain on + off all day

Aug 23 – Dug north half of S15E585 and [illegible] S05E585 both of which are in Pit 34. Both contained a large amount of cord-marked sherds.

Then dug unit testing from 0 to N330 after just north of 150 the same [illegible] of gray clay over muck over blue clay. Also produced a [illegible] sample as well as Flint rock Burin from the muck.

In the meantime dug square [illegible]
Pit 36. [illegible] down through the muck layer. [illegible] put in S130W[illegible] which has grooved paddling [illegible] stamped and gray.

Aug 24 – [illegible]

Continued [illegible] testing from [illegible]

Aug 25 – Rain & fog

Aug 26 Rain & fog

Aug 27 – Finish up S130W70 in Pit 35 which contained grooved paddle sherds

S55E590 This had a harpoon in level 2 & Eskimo sherds in level 1 but top of level 4 the old humus contained a [illegible] Pt. Also took acid sample

28. Started & Finish N245E5. It has a large layer of gray clay (18") over an old humus with bones, sticks, [illegible] & a Flint rock Burin in it near end of day started N240E5. Got a point from it & level 3

Also started S50E5[illegible] which has a large pit in it (Pit 36) which in level 2 & 3 has many sherds either check stamp or grooved paddle.

29.

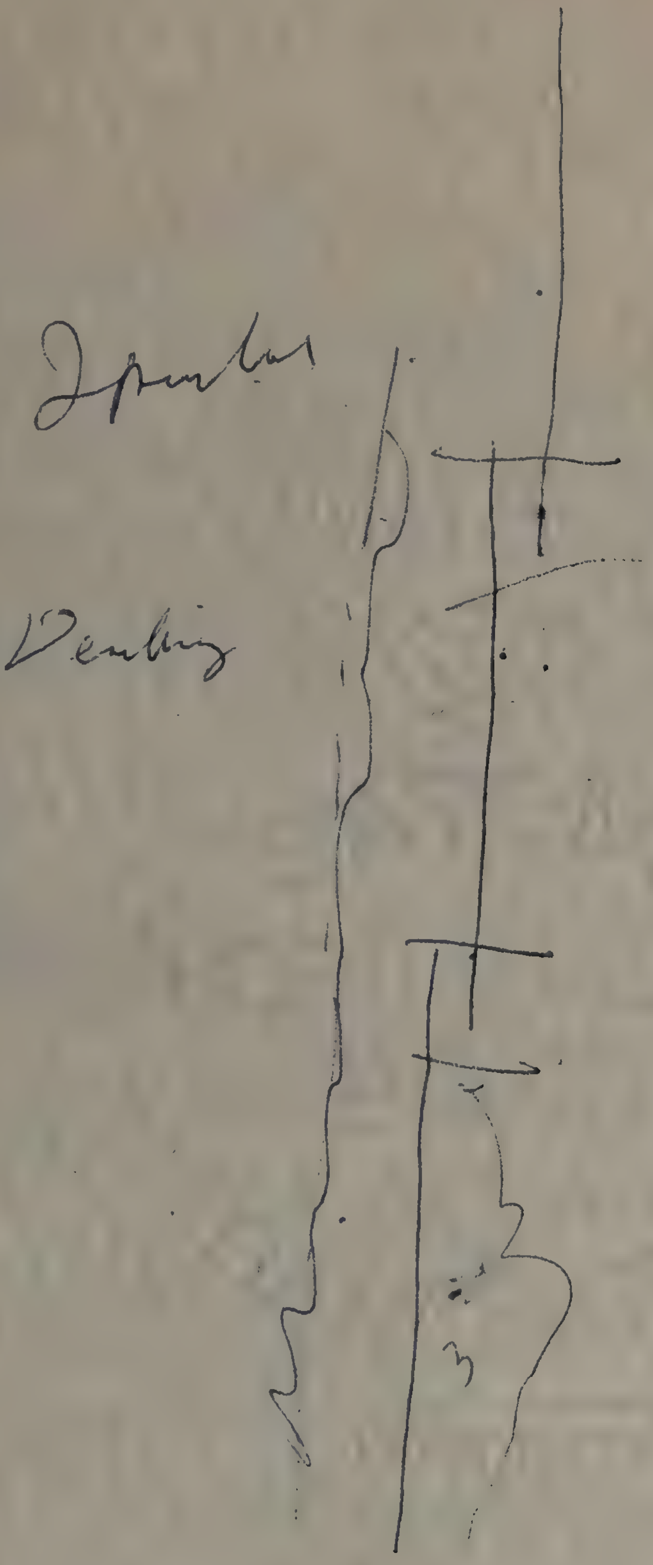
30 Continued [illegible],

[illegible] / Dates
Whitefish [illegible] Station

Cliff. – check – Norton
Joe Creek. border – Chaos
Buckland Desolate ?
Fire Rim Construct fill
Fabric imposed
. Daylight
War Mt. –
?

Trail Creek

Flint Creek


Spurlal
Denting

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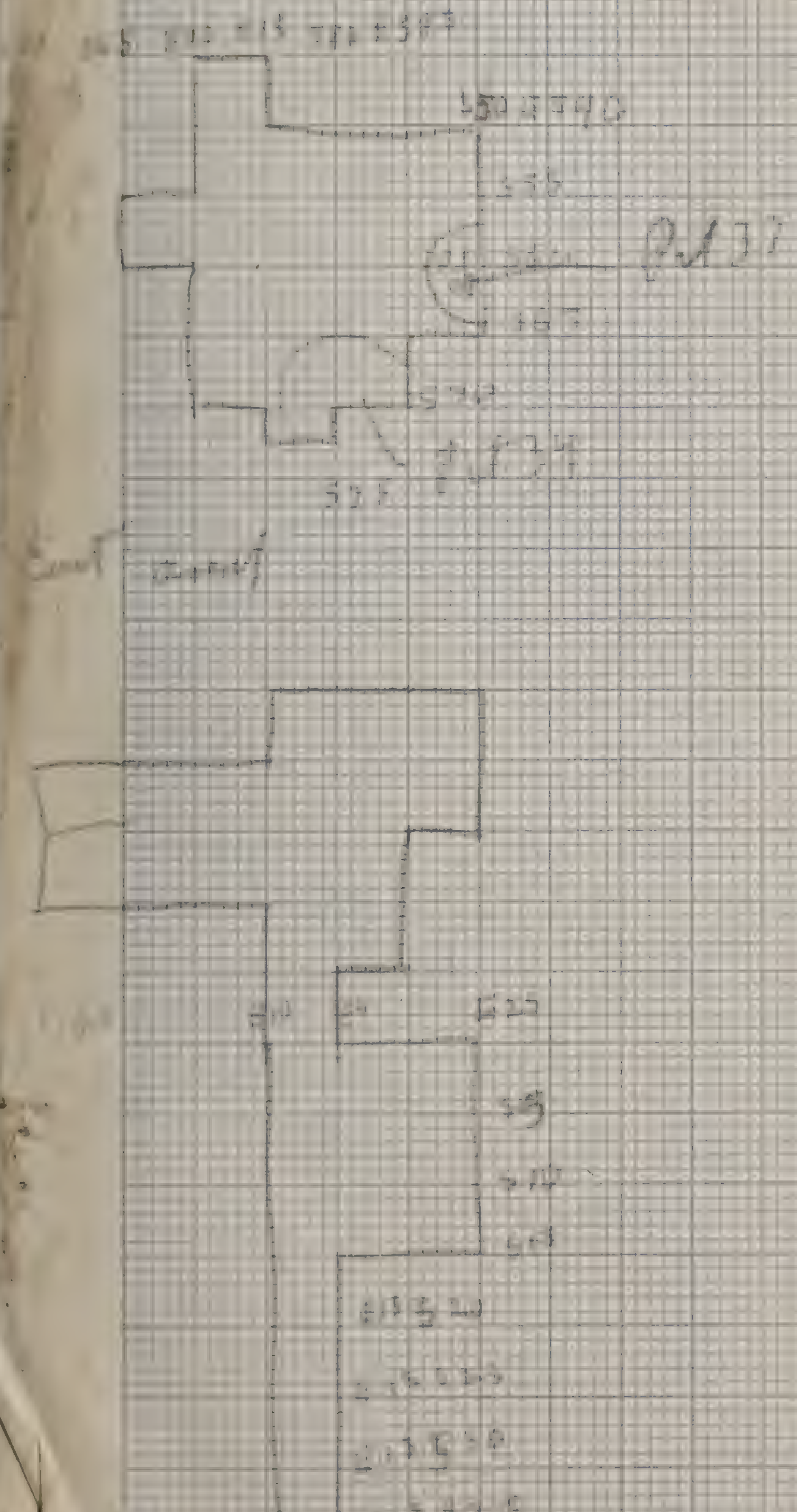

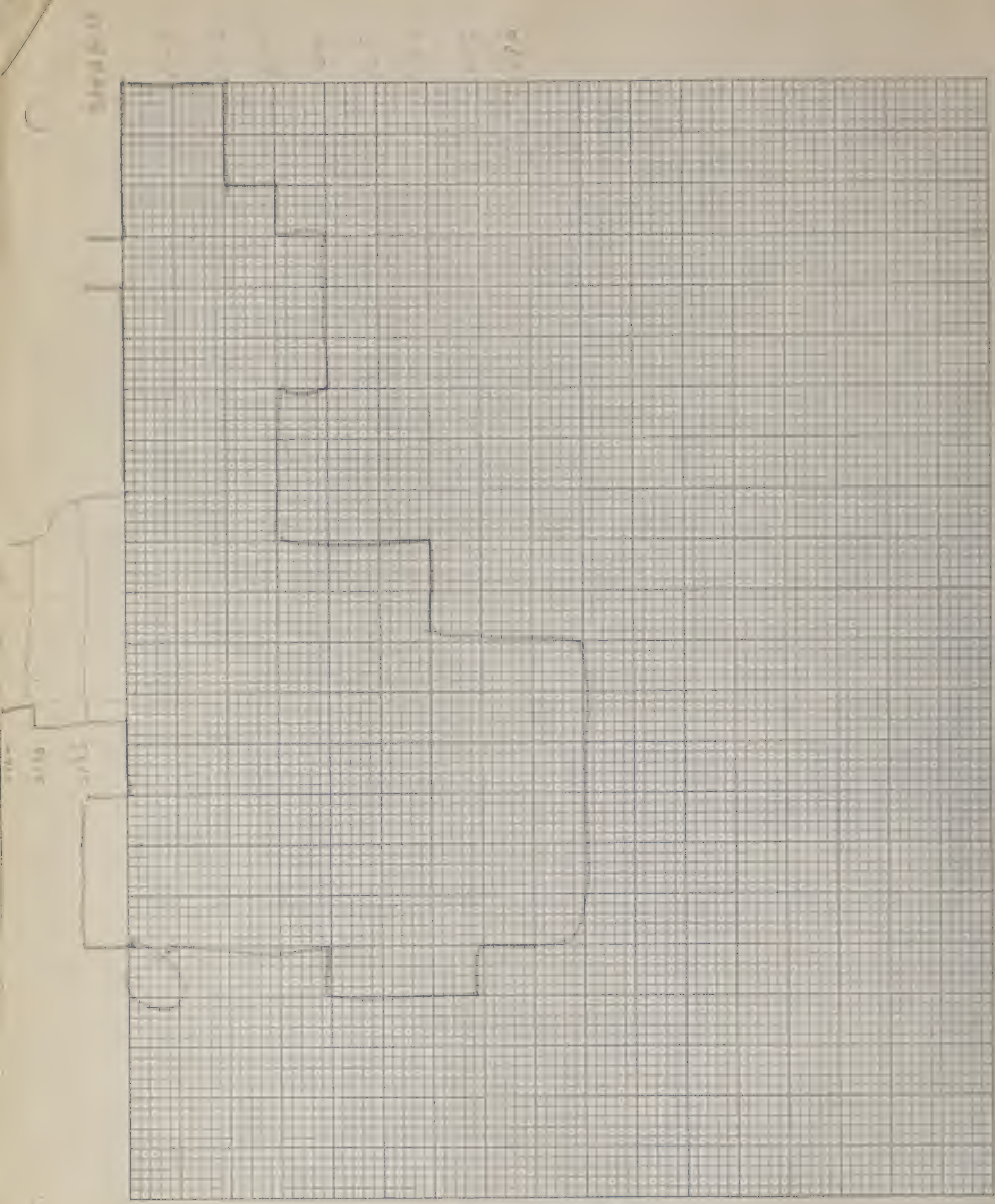

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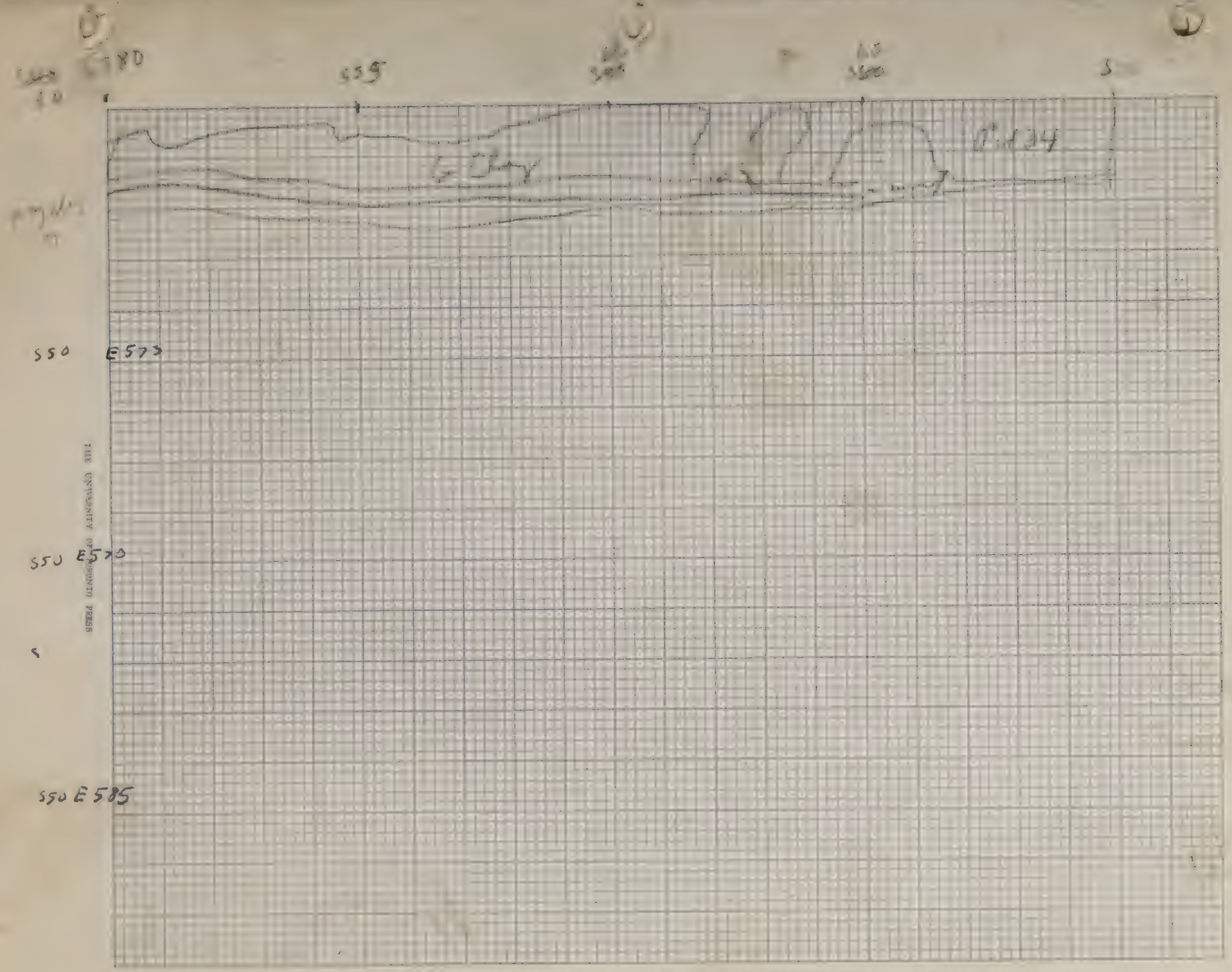
E580
555
560
5
E Clay
C.134
550 E575
550 E570
550 E585
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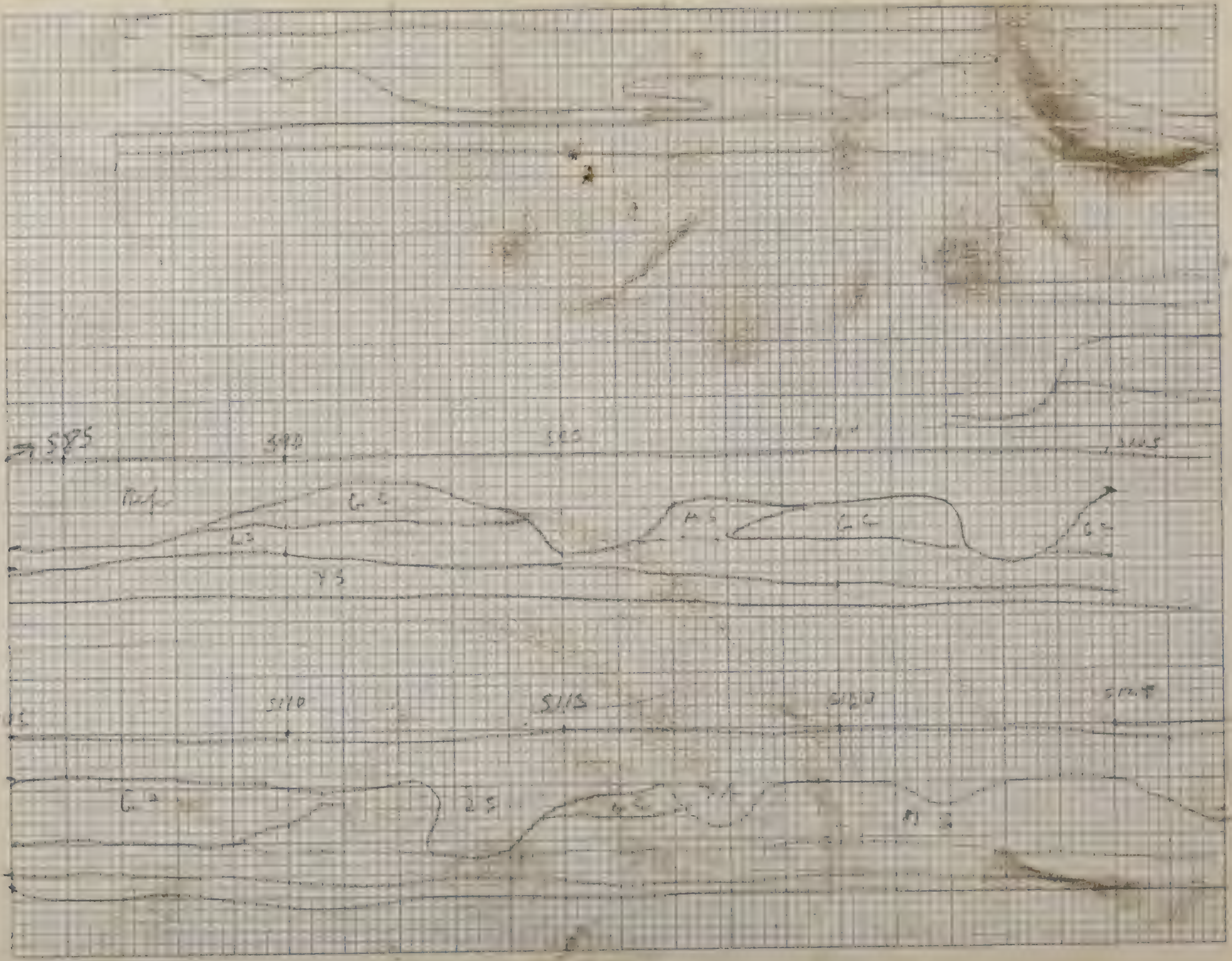
5875
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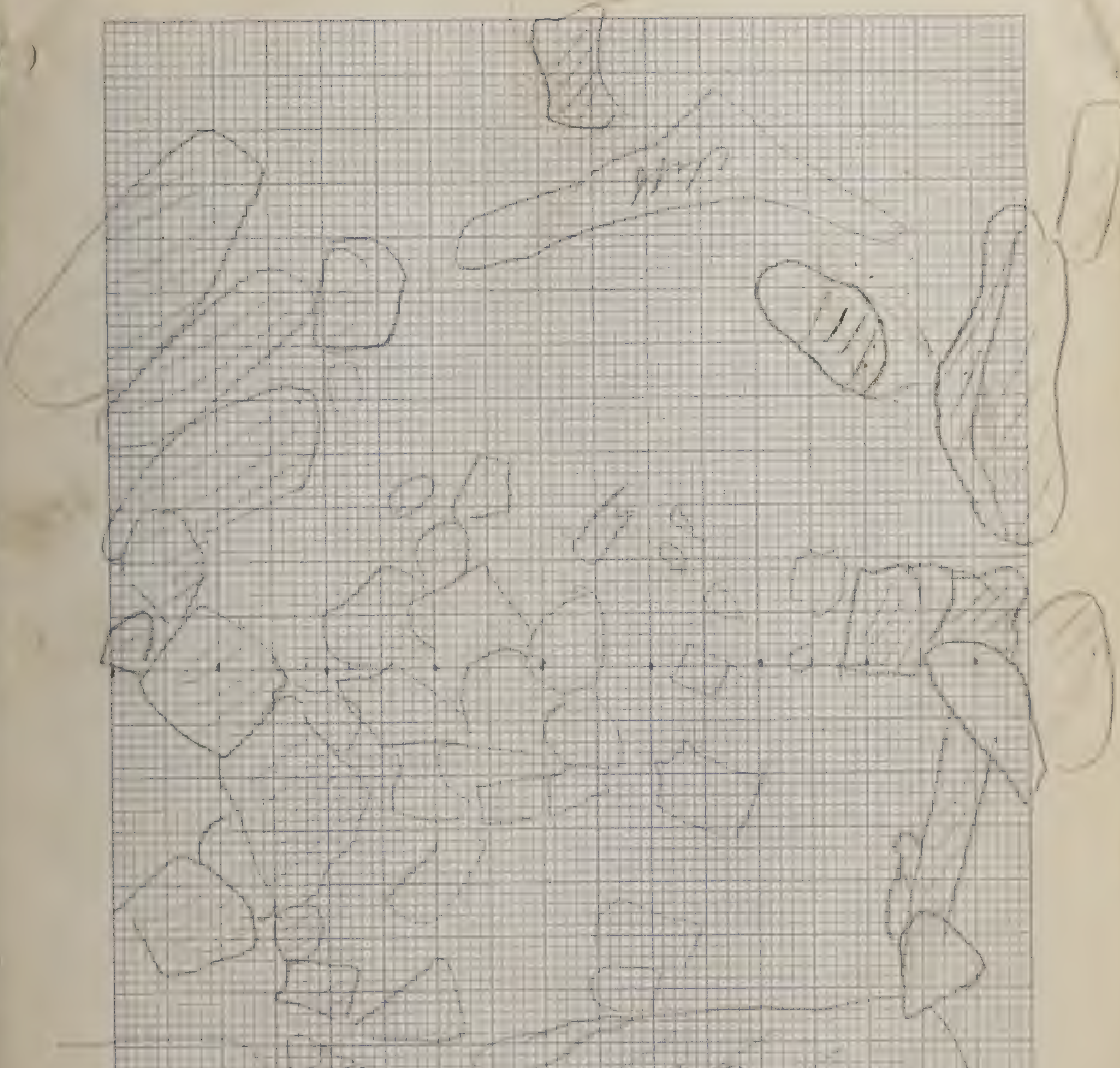

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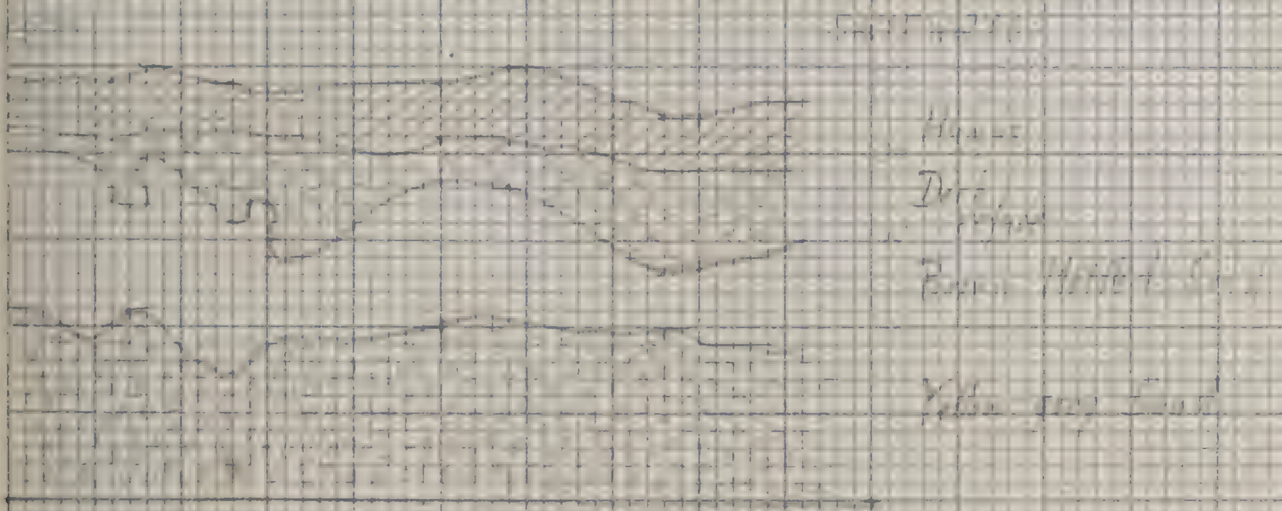

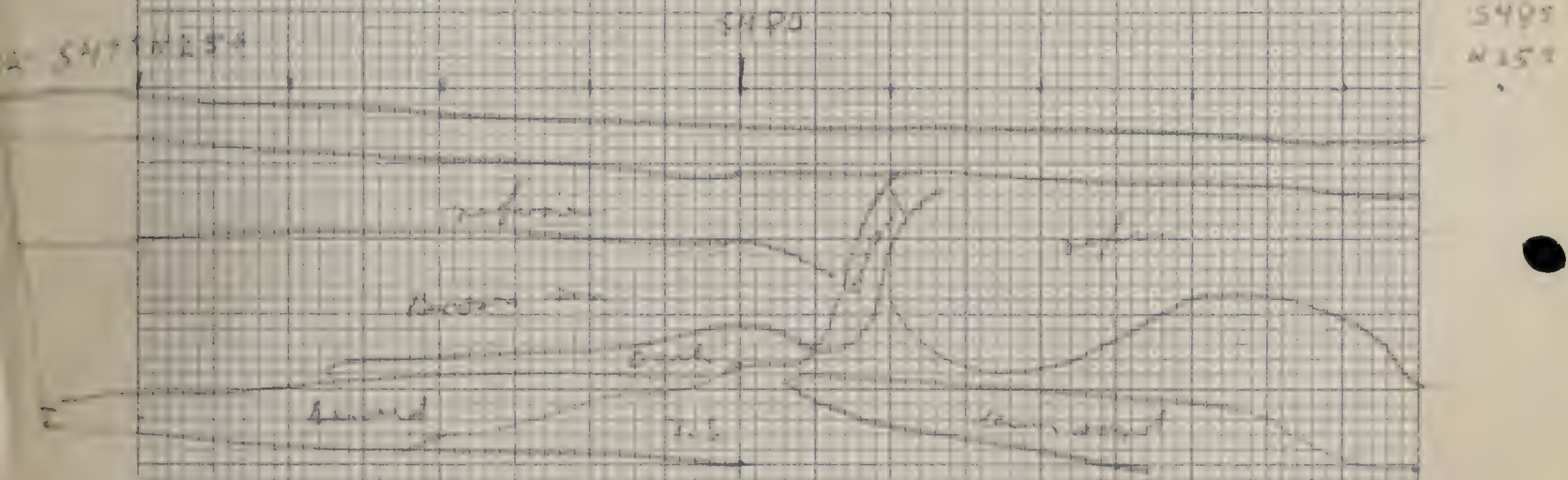

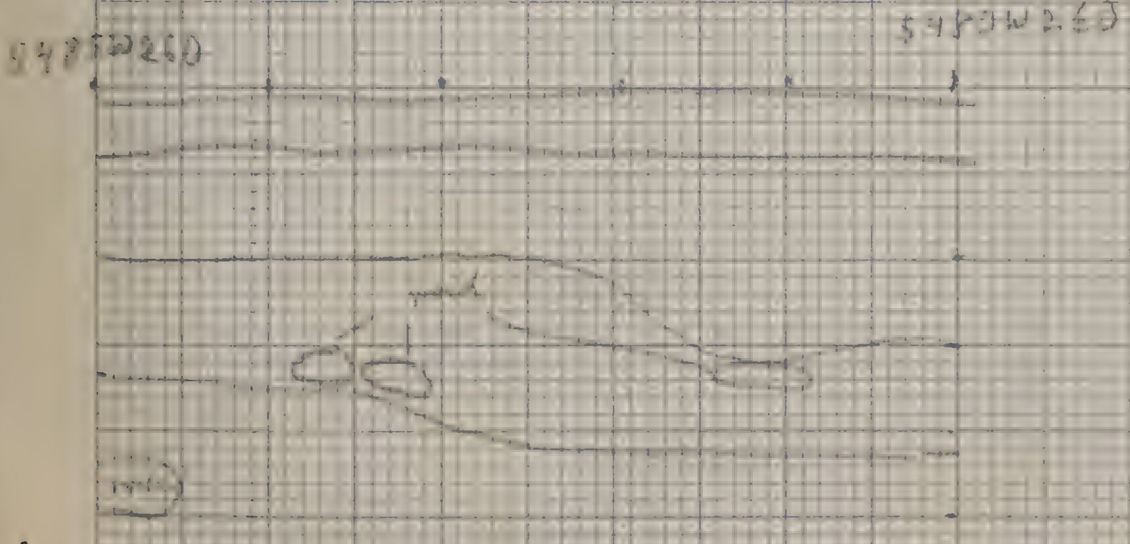

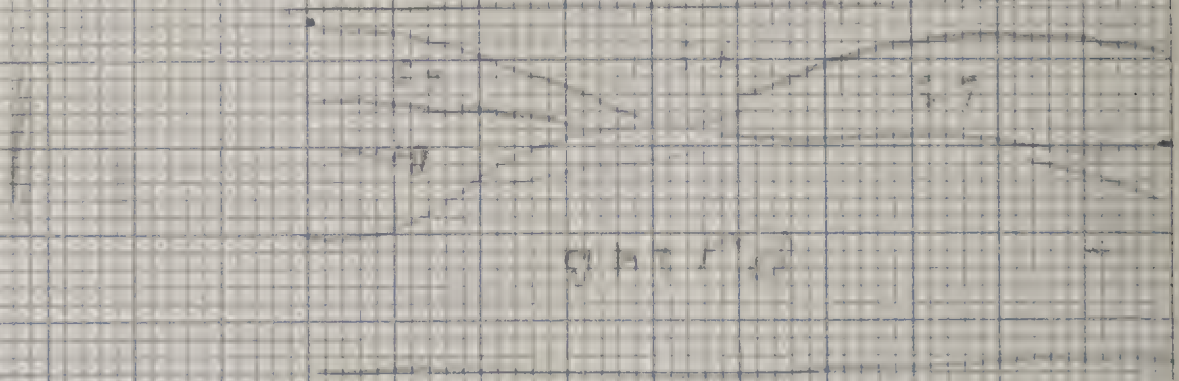

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3475
W275

3475
W275

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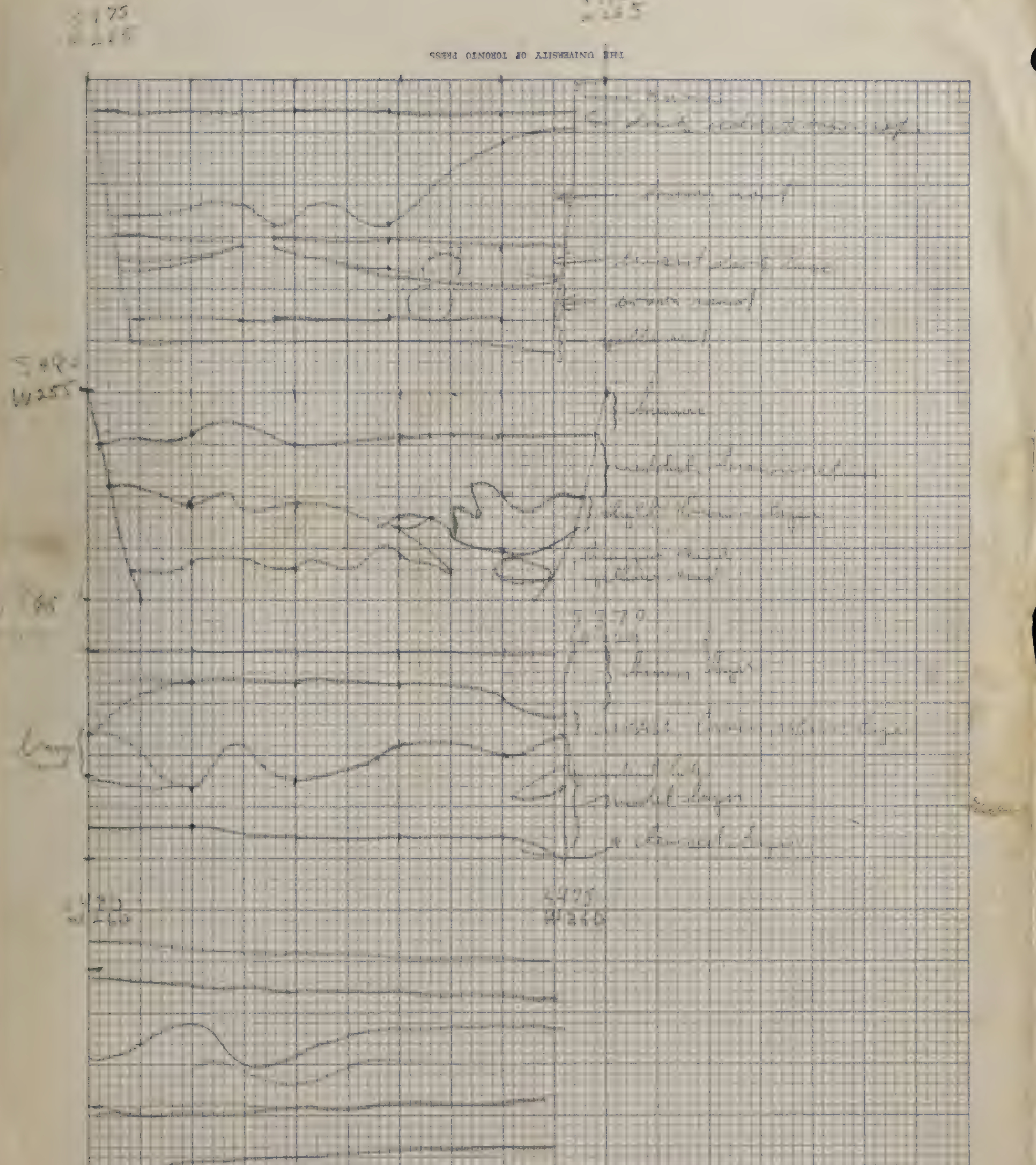

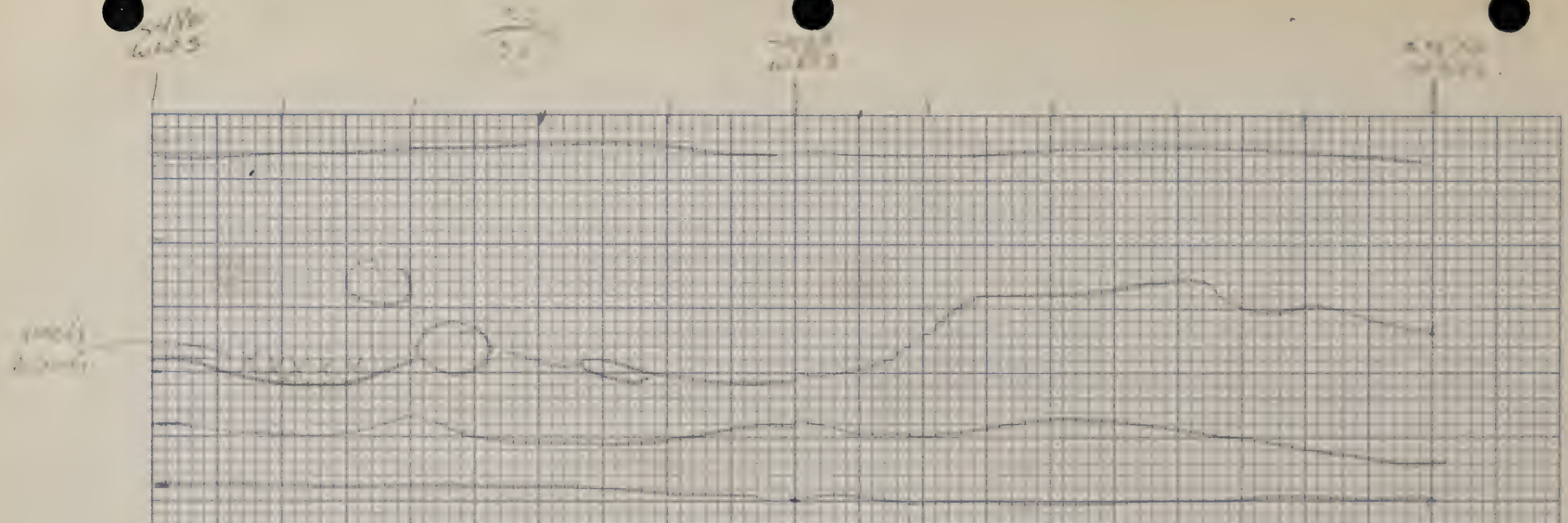

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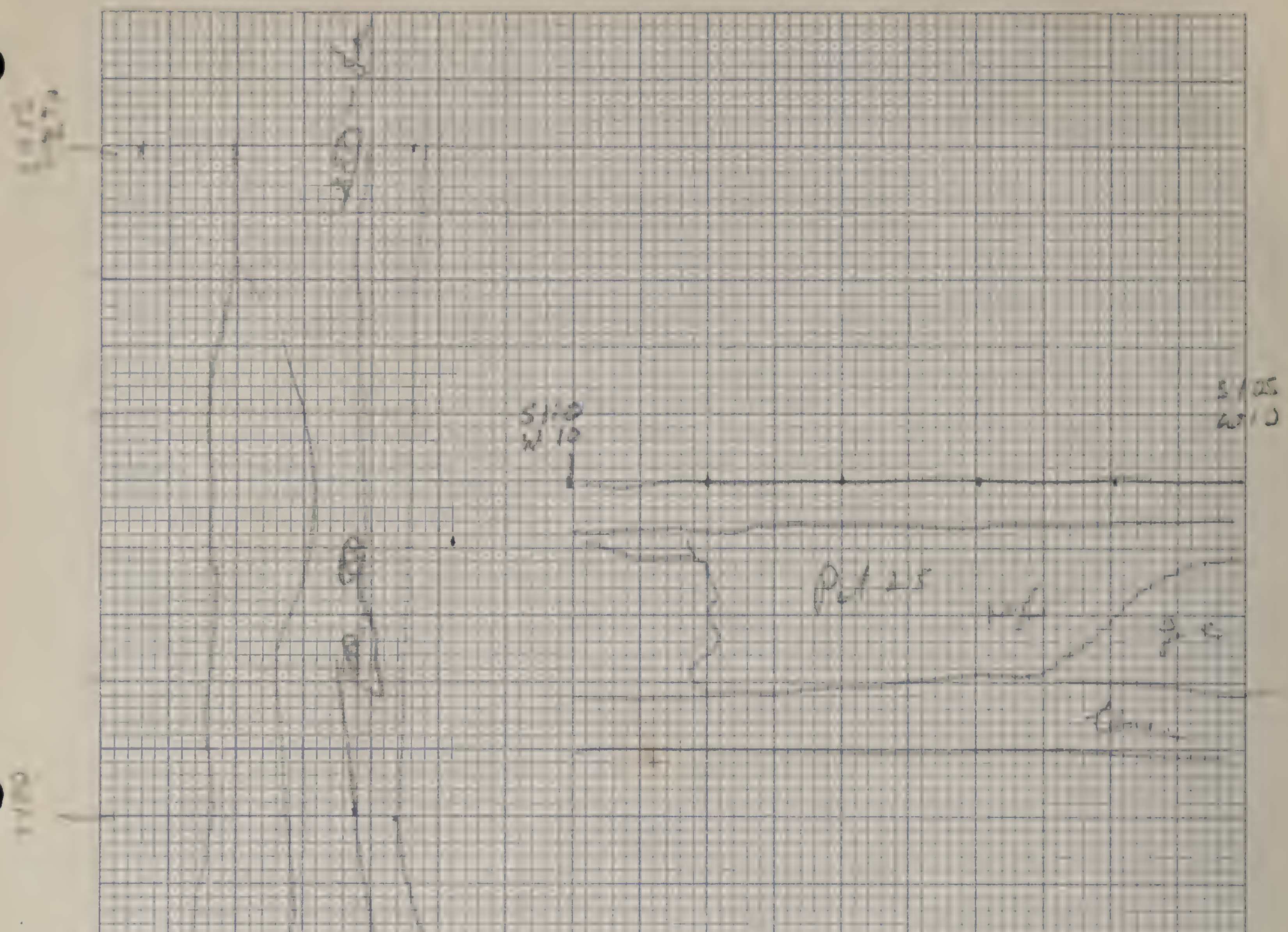
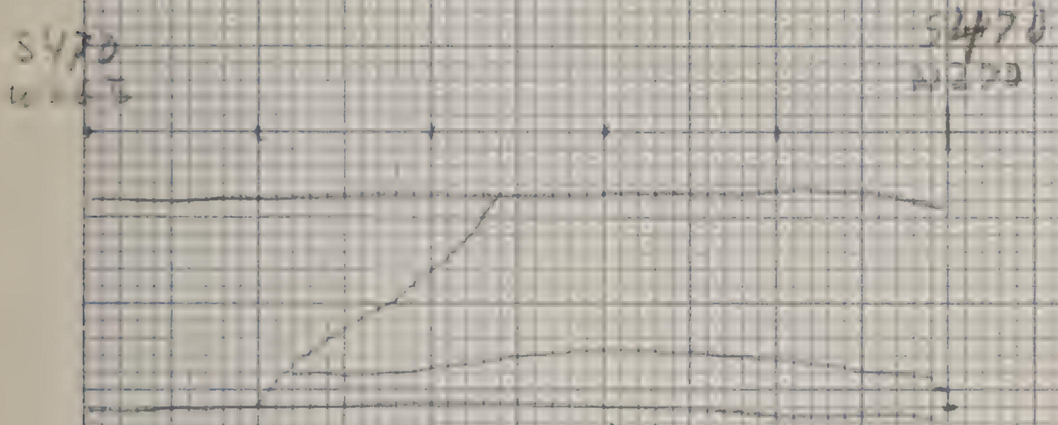

S 1-2
W 12
S 1/25
Pd 25



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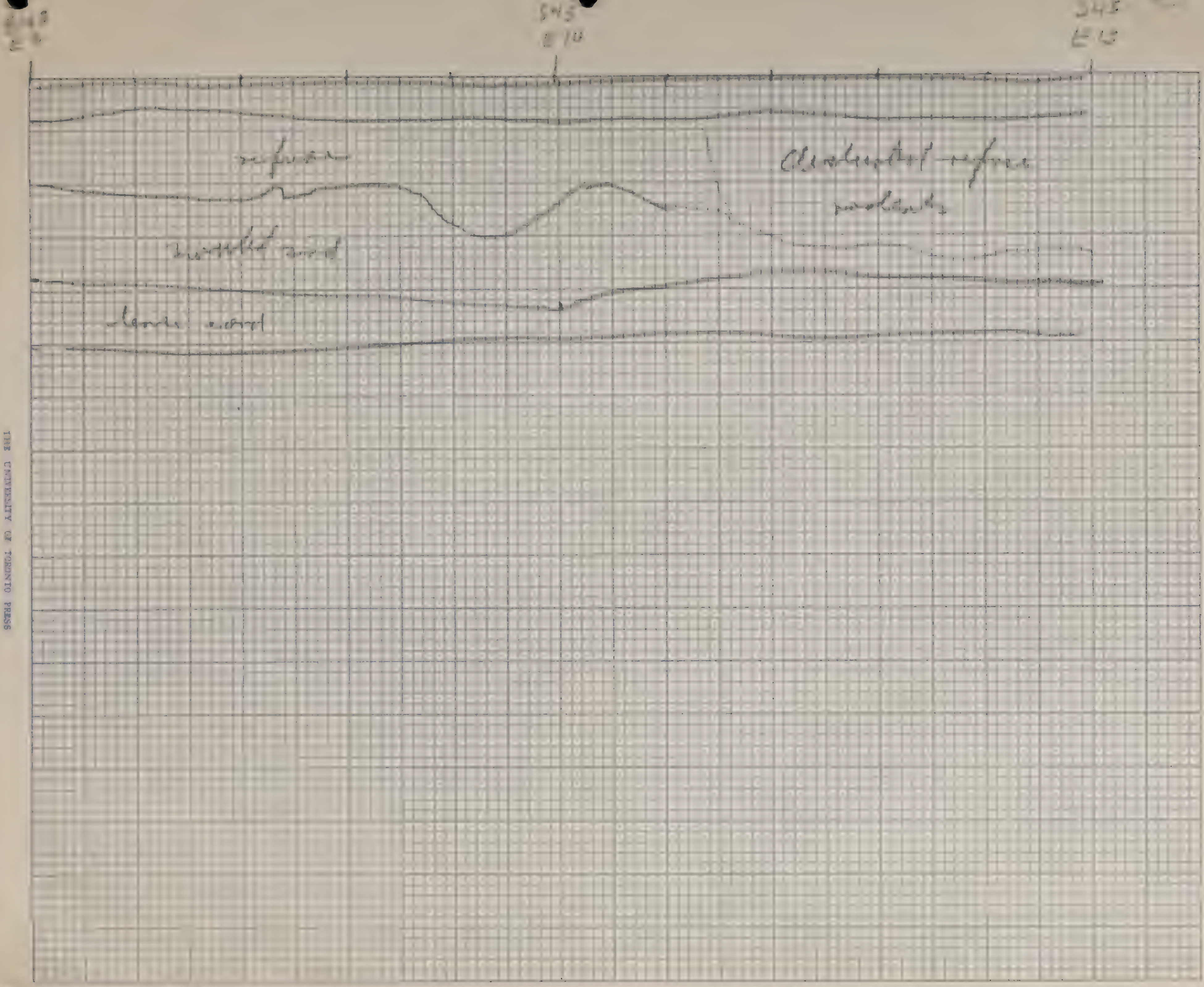

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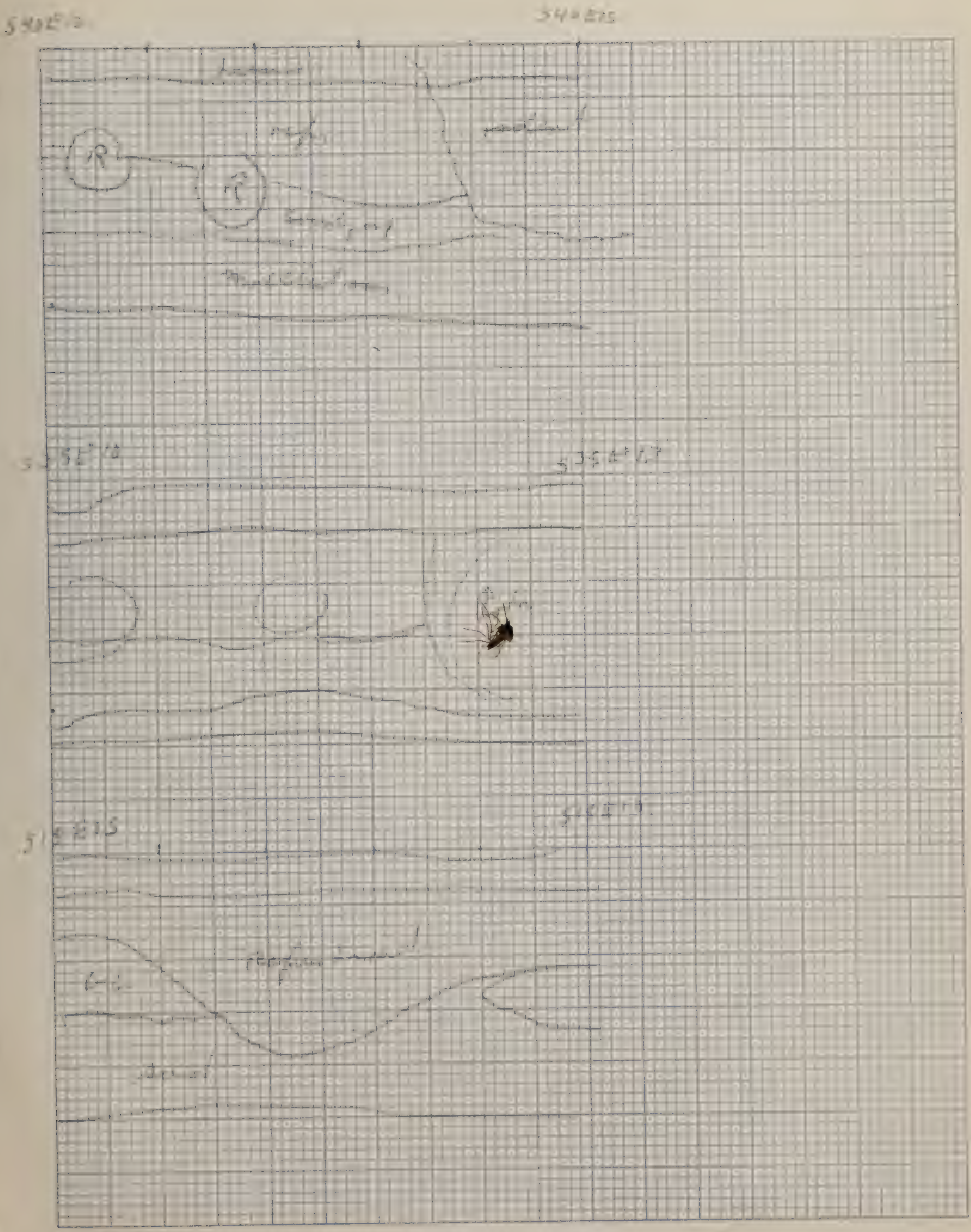
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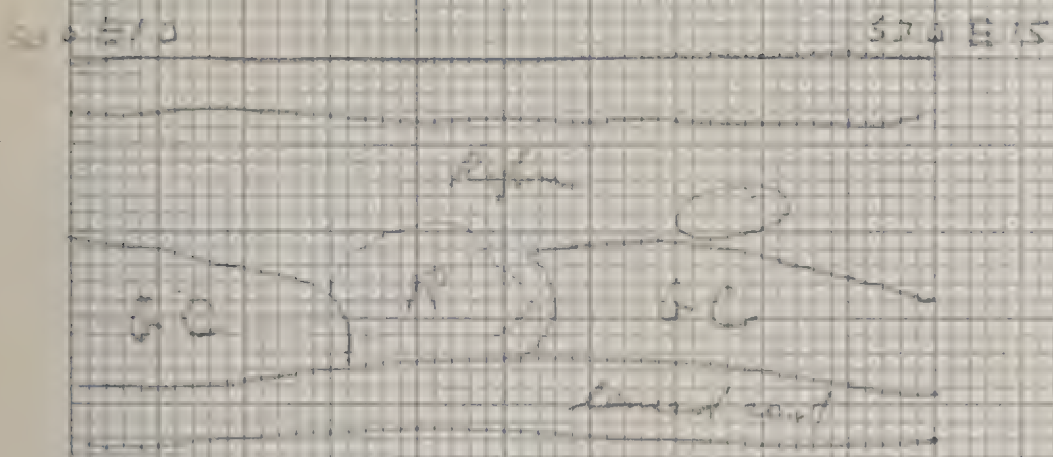

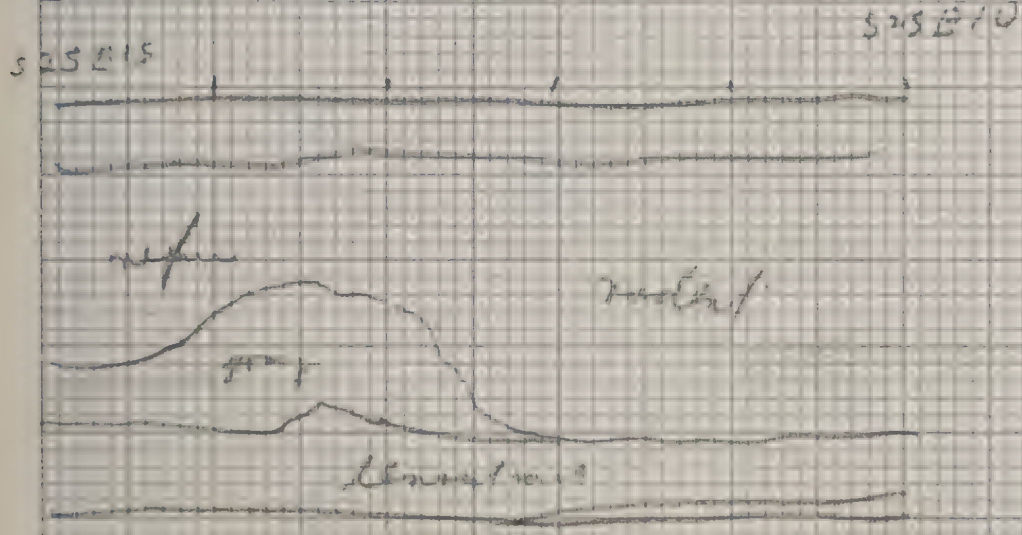

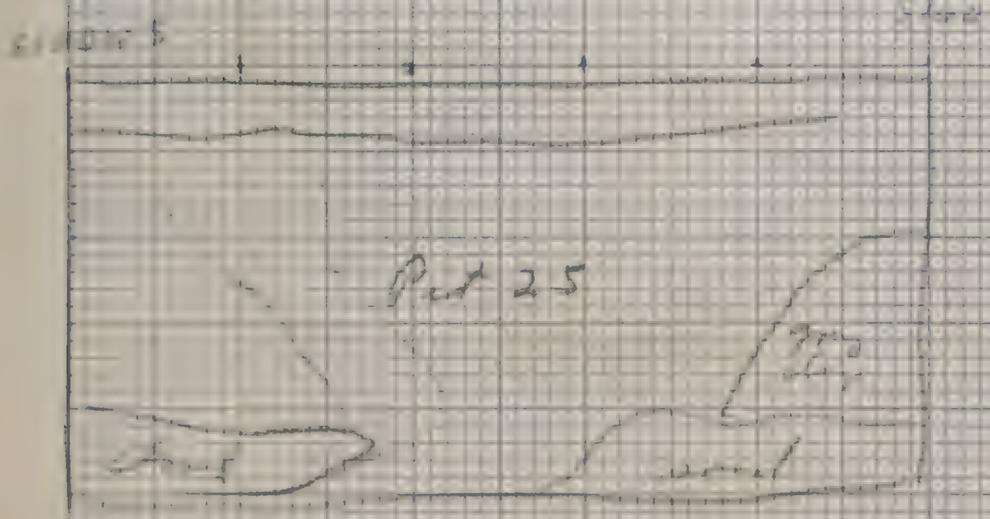

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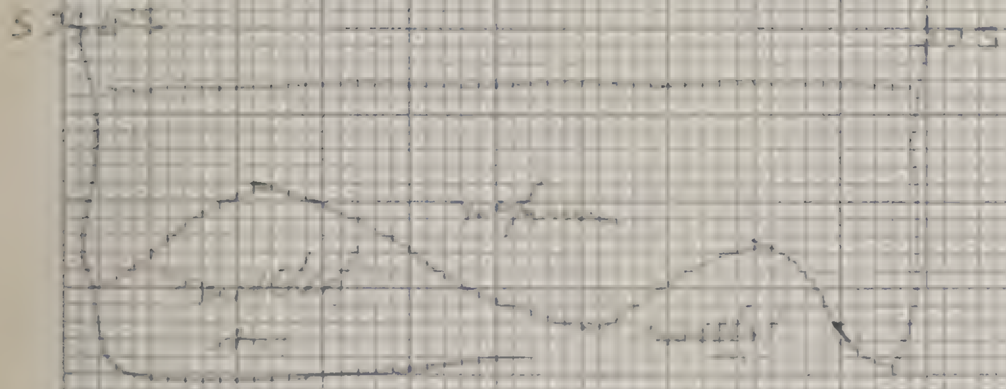

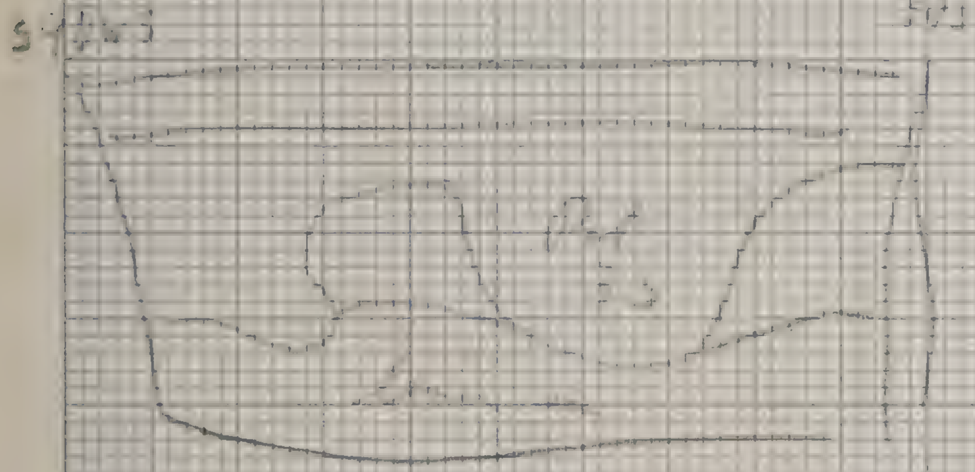

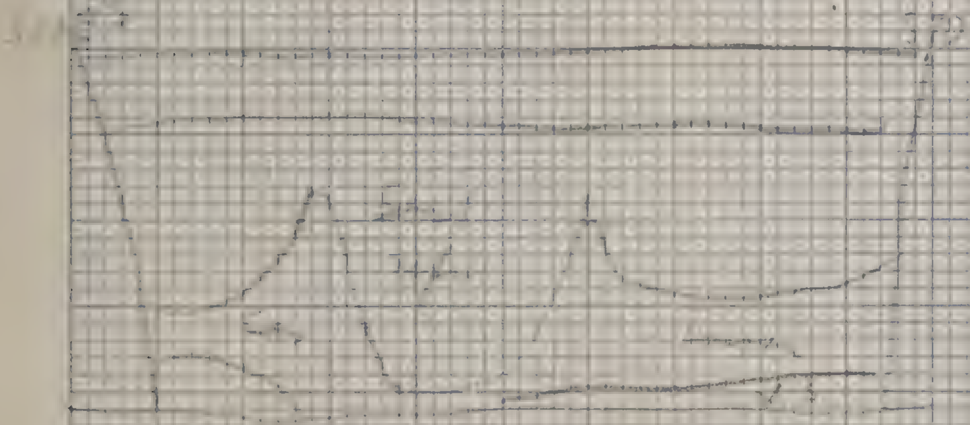

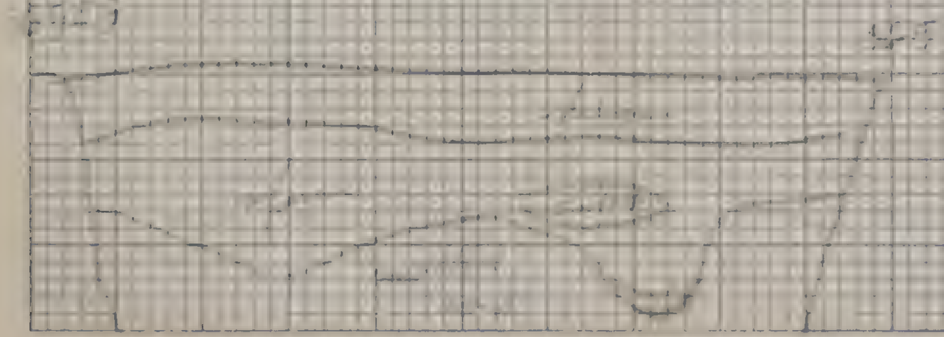

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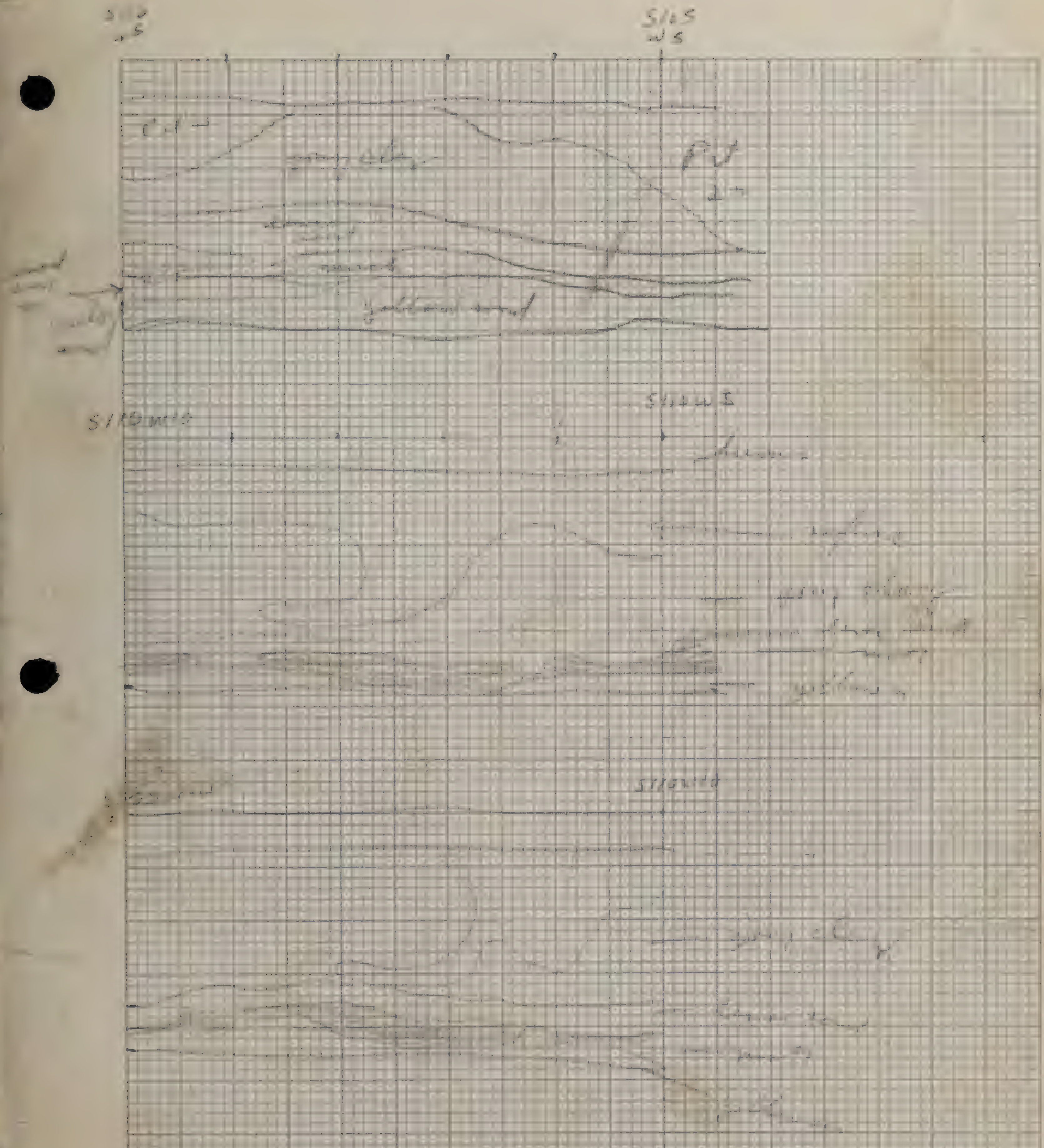
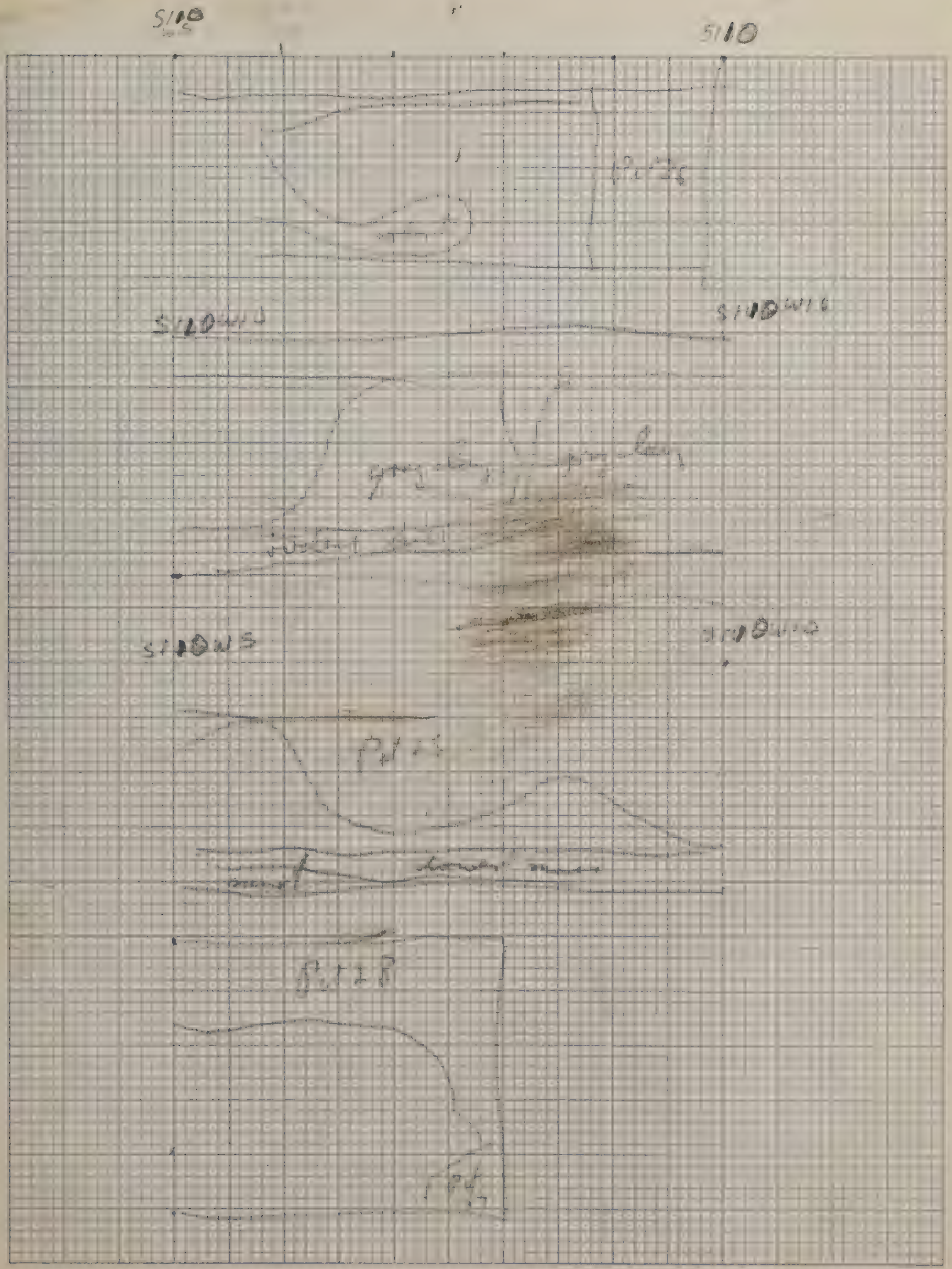

S1+5
W5
C-1
PJ
yellow sand



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[illegible]

✓1.	Pink soil -	S80	S.D.	8"
✓2	Yellow sand	S475W225	SD	16"
✓3	Banded sand	S475W225	SD	27"
✓4	[illegible]	S475W225	SD	12"
✓5	Pit 14A	[illegible]	S.D.	9"
✓6	Humus	[illegible]	[illegible]	5"
✓7	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
✓8	muck !	[illegible]		[illegible]
✓9	[illegible]	[illegible]		8
✓10.	Blue Clay	N65E600		25"
✓11	Blue Clay (under muck)	S120W30		38"
✓12	~~S14~~ MUCK	S145W40		26"
✓13	MUCK	N15E25 Level 5		24"

FINAL FIELD SEASON REPORT - JUNE 1 - SEPTEMBER 15, 1956.

The season of 1956 may be divided into three parts: A brief survey around Amisk Lake near Flin Flon, Saskatchewan, early in May; excavations on the Firth River, Yukon Territory, during July and August; and a brief archaeological survey from the Alaskan border to Pearce Point, in Amundsen Gulf.

The survey at Beaver Lake was done at the request of the Saskatchewan Government in conjunction with Mr. Harry Moody of Denare Beach and Mr. Jack Herbert of the Department of Resources and Development, of the Province of Saskatchewan. The primary purpose was to inspect the supposed remains of Fort Henry, one of the earliest forts leading to the Northwest. Mr. Moody, with the assistance of Mr. Herbert, had already done considerable perusing of the Archives and early maps to verify the location of this fort. On the basis of these documents, as well as on what has been found at the fort, there is no doubt that the site they have found is that fort established by the Frobishers and called Fort Henry in the 1775-1780 period. Furthermore, remains of the fort are fairly obvious and excavation for its reconstruction could be easily done. Also, it is located on the west side of Beaver Lake where there is an excellent view

and fine beach. In light of these facts, it is hereby recommended that the area leading from the beach to the fort be cleared of trees and a marker denoting this historic site be placed on the site. This should be done immediately. In terms of the future, and the ever increasing tourist trade into this region, it would seem proper from both a commercial and patriotic standpoint, for this fort to be cleared of vegetation, properly excavated, restored either partially or totally, and the adjacent area along the beach be cleared for a recreational and picnic ground. This task should be done by an archaeologist working for the Division of National Historic Sites of the National Parks Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

The second part of the investigation in this region was concerned with prehistoric archaeological remains in the immediate area of Flin Flon. These materials are important from the standpoint that they could be placed in the newly-established museum at Denare Beach, as well as giving us the information about an area we know very little about. Seven sites were visited in the immediate area and collections were observed from four more sites encompassing a slightly larger area, that is, from The Pas to the Churchill River. Two things become immediately apparent. 1. That Cree sites, both prehistoric and historic with an abundance of

pottery, were numerous in the area. 2. That along almost every portage from Beaver Lake to the Churchill River (and probably from Lac la Ronge down the Churchill River to Hudson Bay itself), there are small archaeological sites. These sites usually include some Cree remains but, perhaps more important, they more often have Laurel-type pottery (about 2,000 years old). Furthermore, the distribution of this pottery seems to indicate that it is more numerous to the east of Flin Flon and down the Churchill River than westward into Saskatchewan. Certainly further work should be done in this interesting and potentially rich archaeological zone. Unfortunately, we have no one on the staff who could be easily turned aside from work they are already doing to take on this added duty. Perhaps it might best be done in co-operation with the Saskatchewan Government by some capable student assistant hired by the summer by the National Museum of Canada.

The major portion of the summer was concerned with excavation of the Engigstciak site on the Firth River. This site had been found in 1954 and initial excavations were done in 1955. This summer was primarily concerned with supplementing what had already been found as well as getting the geology done. We were most fortunate in having Dr. Ross Mackay, a physiographer and Pleistocene geologist, who is head of the Department of Geography, University of British Columbia, and Dr. William Matthews, glaciologist and Pleistocene geologist, also from the University of British Columbia, with us for about three weeks in latter August and early September. During the rest of the season, two student assistants, Mr. Mark Molot of Ottawa, and Mr. Gordon Lowther of McGill University, four Eskimos, and myself did the excavations. In the following section I will briefly summarize, tentatively, what we have found so far.

The first archaeological remains, called the British Mountain Phase, overlie a blue clay which represent marine deposits laid down when a glacial advance submerged this portion of the Arctic coast. This ice advance evidently stopped a few miles east of the site, as an esker occurred associated with it, as well as ice-rafted red granite boulders pushed in by the ice from east of the Horton River(approximately 400 miles east of the Firth River). As the ice retreated, a series of beaches were laid down on the surrounding hills and along the edges of the site

itself, and eventually on top of the blue clay a humus was formed and pollen indicates that the forest advanced down to the coast. It was during this warm period after the ice advance that our first occupation of the site took place. At fourteen different places in the site remains of the British Mountain complex were artifacts found in this old humus. In three areas abundant materials occurred and the total sample now consists of about 160 artifacts. The congery is most strange and unlike anything ever found in the New World before. Basically it is a unifacial assemblage made from flakes struck from tortoise or discoidal cores. The dominant artifacts are large flakes with very obvious prepared striking platforms at one end and small amounts of retouching on one or both surfaces of the other end. However, other artifacts are also made from these prepared flakes, such as lanceolate long unifacial projectile points with narrow slightly concave bases and wider points with wide concave bases that look in outline vaguely like Plainview points, as well as simple tear-drop shape points. Also occurring were end-of-the-blade scrapers, spoke shavers, and hooked gravers. The other one-third of the artifacts fall into two general categories, unifacial tools and bifacial tools. The unifacial tools consist of two crude burin spalls, large crude side-scrapers, and thin flake side-scrapers. The bifacial tools consist of a series of projectile points, lanceolate in outline with crude

fluted surfaces, large ovoid bifacial knives, and projectile points, and crude thick burins, pebble choppers, and hammerstones. This horizon in the old forest humus is overlain by a gray clay. This also is of marine origin caused by the lowering of the coast during the glacial advance, and associated with it are more ice-rafted red granite boulders, glacial spillways, and outwash glacial channels.

The implications of this earliest horizon are intriguing. Certainly this prepared flake unifacial projectile-point assemblage is similar to the so-called Paleolithic of central Siberia. Furthermore, the lanceolate points and fluted bifaces bear resemblances to the earliest remains in the New World. Whether the British Mountain complex is actually derived from central Siberia Paleolithic and ancestral to the New World earliest horizon or merely a chance resemblance remains to be seen. Whether it is possible that it is related will somewhat depend upon its age. Certainly it is before the last ice advance and during the last interstadial of the Yukon Arctic coast. When this occurred is unknown. Fortunately, there are abundant sticks and twigs from the old humus that may be dated and there are a number of bones which may be eventually identified. Of these bones, caribou is dominant but there are giant bison, a series of smaller teeth of some sort of Artiodactyls, and, on the coast, in a similar horizon, mammoth bones occur. If necessary, more tools of

this horizon probably could be uncovered.

Following the deposition of the gray clays is another series of beaches and deposits of wind-blown sand interspersed with humic layers. This horizon is not well represented at the site and it would probably take a great deal of digging to increase significantly our sample of 100 tools. This phase is called Flint Creek and was represented in four different areas. The horizon is quite different from the former in that long Angostura-like and Plainview-like bifacial chipped points occur with blades (prismatic flakes) and micro-blades and a number of crude burins, bifacial ovoid knives, snub-nosed and scale-like end-scrapers, and flake side-scrapers. Associated with this horizon are the remains of four giant bison which had been split and scraped, as well as bones of caribou and other animals. Pollen would seem to indicate that this is a cool dry period but this will have to be checked by further investigation. Also there is a small bit of carbon associated with the buffalo bones. The implication of this complex is again quite interesting, for here we have Early Man-like points of the sort that are found widespread throughout the Great Plains in association with burins, blades, and micro-blades. The question remains, is this some sort of Asiatic manifestation on its way south which eventually loses its burins and blades and becomes the ancestor of Angostura and Plainview, or is this an amalgamation of a

New World-developed complex with end-scrapers, Plainview-like and Angostura-like points with an Old World-like complex having burins, tongue-shaped polyhedral cores and blades?

Overlying this complex at about forty different locations is the dominant phase of the site, called New Mountain. About 1500 artifacts of this horizon have been uncovered and they are very much like those found at Cape Denbigh. The artifact complex consistsof a whole series of neatly-made burins, burin spalls with or without retouching, micro-blades, small fine side-blades, lanceolate arrow-points with ripple flaking, large Angostura-like projectile points, end-scrapers, adzes, bifacial knives, flake side-scrapers, and a few bone tools.

The abundant faunal material and floral material from this horizon indicate a period warmer than the present on the Arctic coast (perhaps the post-glacial optimum) when buffalo, elk, and other forest animals came down to the coast. Certainly this horizon is related to the Denbigh and Denbigh-like manifestations in Alaska, which have been dated between 4,000 and 6,000 years old, and it seems very likely that it is ancestral to the Sarqaq and similar horizons found in the eastern Arctic.

The New Mountain remains, like those of the Firth River Phase which follow it, occur in pits in the humic sands. The Firth complex is much like that of New Mountain but there are some differences. First of all,

it has cord-marked pottery, and secondly, burins and micro-blades are very much less numerous, double-pointed projectile points occur, and a series of bone spear foreshafts with split bases are fairly numerous.

Faunal remains indicate a climate not unlike that of the New Mountain horizon. This horizon is represented by about 300 artifacts and 2,000 sherds.

The implications of this horizon seem to be that cord-marked horizon has diffused to a Cape Denbigh-like horizon. Just how far this cord-marked pottery has spread is at present unknown but one can't help but wonder if this horizon, like some of the Cape Denbigh horizon did not move along the Arctic coastal plain to Hudson Bay and then southward into the Eastern Woodlands. Certainly, investigation is badly needed along the west side of Hudson Bay and from Coppermine to Hudson Bay along the coast. These newly found cord-marked sherds, which actually are nearer to similar ones in Siberia than they are to the Eastern Woodlands might eventually fill the gap between the cord-marked pottery of Asia and that of eastern North America.

Overlying the cord-marked pottery in one pit and in two other isolated pits in humic sands were the 200 artifacts and 2,000 sherds of the Buckland horizon. This, again, bears many resemblances to the previous phase but there are differences: 1. Straight-stemmed and contracting-stemmed

projectile points occur along with lanceolate and double-pointed arrow points, the cord-marked pottery is replaced by dentate-stamped pottery, burins still occur, and side-blades now greatly outnumber a few crude micro-blades. What has been said of the relationships of the Firth Phase may also be said of this horizon. Again there is abundant bone material and by this time the elk and wapiti seem to have disappeared and musk-ox occur. This may mean that the climate had become quite a bit cooler than the previous horizon. Further analysis of the pollen and faunal materials is still necessary.

Following the Buckland horizon, and perhaps derived from it, is the second most numerous complex at the site. Components of this phase appear in about twenty places on the site in pits in the humic sands and about 4,000 sherds and 500 artifacts were uncovered. This is called the Joe Creek horizon. This horizon is characterized by grooved pottery (Norton Linear Stamped). There is an almost complete absence of burins and very few, if any, micro-blades. Projectile points are more characteristically straight-stemmed, though double-pointed and lanceolate points still occur. The most numerous artifacts are side-blades, bifacial knives, adzes, snub-nosed end-scrapers, and side-scrapers also occur. Equally diagnostic of this horizon is the great increase in antler tools that include bone scrapers, barbed points with gouged line-holes,

split-base projectile points, and a whole group of gouges, awls, and arrow shafts. Faunal and floral remains would seem to be much the same as found today.

The relationships of these materials seem to point toward Alaska, particularly to the Near Ipiutak or Norton horizons. Whether this one on the Firth River is slightly earlier because of its lack of maritime equipment or whether it is merely an inland variant of the same basic complex is not known.

The next horizon, called the Cliff Phase, is one that I would consider to be basically Early Eskimo. Unfortunately, our sample is small and consists mainly of about 4,000 sherds of Norton Check-stamped, and about 25 artifacts. The artifacts consist of side-blades, stemmed and lanceolate arrow-points, end-scrapers, adzes, net sinkers, and a single piece of ground slate. This complex appears at the bottom of the humus and in pits extending down from the humus. Flora and fauna are essentially modern.

The next phase, called Whitefish, is represented by about four sherds and ten artifacts from the humus. The sherds are Barrow Curvilinear Paddled and the artifacts consist of open-socketed barbed harpoons, some ground slate, the stem of a bone arrow point, and a contracting-stemmed arrow point. This looks very much like what Giddings found on the Kobuk River in the Ahteut phase.

The final phase is called Herschel Island. It occurs spasmodically on the surface and in the humus of the site as well as in houses just east of the site and two miles up-river from the site. From this phase we have about 100 stone artifacts, 300 bone tools, and about 50 sherds. The sherds are all St. Lawrence Plain or variants thereof. The stone is mainly ground slate ulus, knife blades, and harpoon blades but there are a few chipped stemmed arrow points and scrapers. The bone tools, which are very numerous, consist of various barbed arrow points, graving tools, and handles of various sorts, and closed-socketed Thule harpoons. Some of this complex certainly lasted up to historic times.

The final activities of the season occurred in the first two weeks in September, after the excavations had been completed. Basically this was a survey of the western end of the DEW Line to determine the extent of damage to archaeological remains and check on rumors of destroyed archaeological material. For reasons of security, I shall describe the local situation by DEW Line site number only, and not give its geographical location.

Site No. 1. Here two very late Eskimo Thule houses had been totally destroyed, and covered by the air-field. Such sites are numerous enough so that the damage done is not great.

Site No. 2. Has not touched upon any archaeological remains though there is a late Thule site just across the creek to the west of the site. However, rather recently in bull-dozing for gravel for construction, mammoth bones and/or whale bones, have been uncovered in gravels between the blue and the gray clay along the Yukon Arctic coast. Conclusion, no damage done to archaeological materials.

Site No. 3. Just west of this site is a large burial ground of Recent and Late Thule times. No construction is planned in this area and, as yet, no DEW Line personnel have done any looting of the graves. However, this area should be

periodically checked by the R.C.M.P. and the Northern Services Officer.

Site No. 4. Is well inland and has disturbed no archaeological material I know of.

Site No. 5. Is just north of a rather large Eskimo site that the Museum has an adequate sample from, and which is being destroyed by the sea. Though this site is being destroyed, it is not the Northern Construction Company's fault.

Site No. 6. Was not visited and is in a poor location for archaeological material, even though mammoth and mastodon bones had been reported from nearby.

Site No. 7. Has no known archaeological materials near it, and it is located in such a position to make it unlikely that any archaeological materials will be encountered.

Site No. 8. Just north of Site 8 in the landing area for sea craft, there are three small semi-subterranean houses. Pottery associated with them is mainly Barrow Curvilinear Paddled and represents the most eastward extension of this pottery type. As yet, this site has not been struck by construction though bulldozing tracks, roads, and supplies

are all around it. It is recommended that the R.C.A.F. Station at Site 8 erect a sign on this site so it will not be accidentally struck, and also informing the local people of the existence of the Antiquities Act and the penalties for disturbing archaeological materials.

Site No. 9. Is on a rocky cliff jutting out of the ocean, where no intelligent Eskimo would ever attempt to live.

Site No. 10. Has about fifteen Eskimo houses just above the ocean beach about one mile east of the air-field and one-half mile east where the local construction company is obtaining gravel. The archaeological remains seem to be Thule of the Copper Eskimo variety, and the site might be very well worth digging, but I believe this does not have to be done immediately for it is outside the area of construction and sufficiently far from the living quarters so that personnel will not be looting it.

In conclusion, it would appear that the construction of the DEW Line has not seriously destroyed important archaeological remains. This construction, however, has accidentally uncovered information both

palaeontological and archaeological which should be further checked upon. Thus, I believe that sometime in the not too far distant future, some archaeologist or palaeontologist should travel the entire length of the DEW Line making a number of surveys around each site to collect whatever information it is possible to garner. Such a survey would greatly enhance our knowledge of the north and would obtain for the National Museum the first complete record of a survey of archaeological sites extending from the western Arctic to the eastern Arctic.

Aug 18, 1987

Dear Jacques

— Here is my rough draft of my version - half handwritten & half typed with lots of illustrations (taken from the final report now 150 pages done). Please have your secretary type it up & send me a copy (maybe, also, Nelson). Then you can go to work on it & do what you may.

Sincerely

Dr. Richard S. MacNeish

ANDOVER FOUNDATION for ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
1 Woodland Road, Box 83, Andover, MA 01810 • 617-470-0840
President, Dr. Frederick Johnson • Treasurer, Bruno Marino • Director of Research, Dr. Richard S. MacNeish

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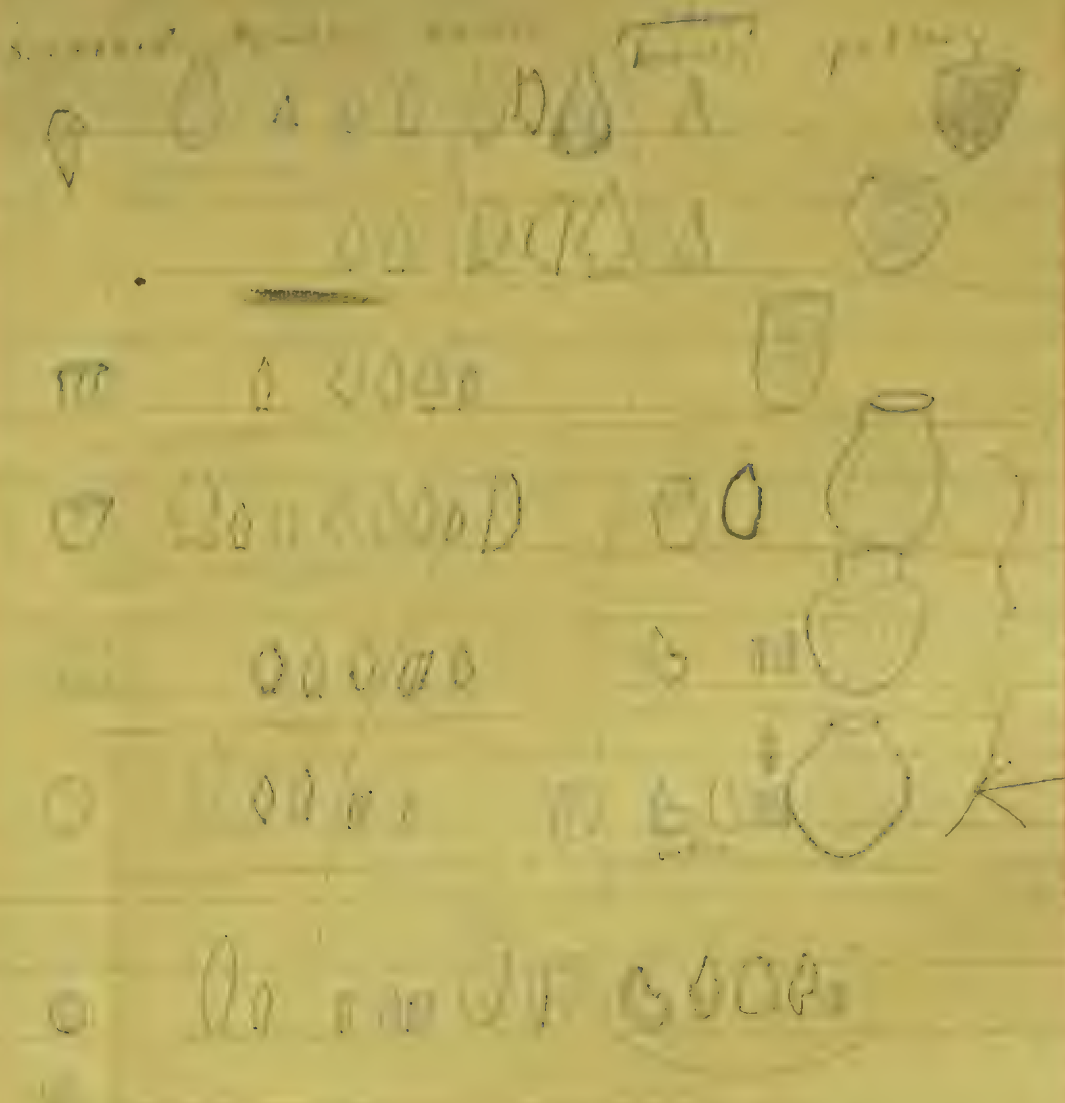

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Birnirk 800

Ipiutak 2000

Cape Denbigh
4000

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Misc

CULTURAL PHASES	TOTALS	STRATIFIED COMPONENTS AT ENGIGSTCIAK (NiVk 1)																…… Non-stratified excavated pits from NiVk - 1	Excavated components on the Yuokon Arctic coast or adjacent areas	SURFACE COMPONENTS
		area of pits 7,7a & 11	pit 17	pit 39 east pit surface	north pit 38	pit 9	pit 29	level 1 pit 3	pit 1	pit 30	pit 25	pit 12	pit 33	pit 4	surface Buffalo pit pit 24	pit 22	pit 14			
HERSCHEL ISLAND	45																		NiVk 3 NhVk 1 NiTp 1 NjVi 1	NiVk 9, NfVe 1 NeVo 2,NgVm 1,NgVm 2,NiVk 8 NeVn 1,NgVn 1,NiVk 5,NiVk 4 NeVn 1,NdVp 1,NfVn 2,NhVl 1 NiVi 2,NiVi 3,NjVj 1,NhVh 1 NfVd 1,NiVi 1,NiVj 1,NiVj 2 NgTu 1,NgTt 1,NiTr 1,NiTr 2 NjTo 1,NiTs 1,NiTo 1,NhTs 1 NhTr 1,NhTs 2,NiTk 1,NhVm 1 NgVm 3,NjTr 1,NgTt 2,NfVe 1
WHITEFISH STATION	3											level 1							NeVc 1	NiTr 3
CLIFF	3																levels 1-2	41		NfVn 1
JOE CREEK	13		levels 1-2				levels 1-3 & pit 35		level 1	level 1				levels 1-4		level 1		13,16,27, 26,28		NiVk 2
BUCKLAND HILLS	5			pit 34 level 1								levels 2-4	levels 2-3					40,8		
FIRTH RIVER	9	pit 7& 11 levels 1-4		pits 34 & 36							levels 2-3				levels 1-2			6,19		
NEW MOUNTAIN	21	levels 1-4	levels 3-4		levels 1-2	levels 2-4	level 5 level 4	levels 2-3	levels 2-4	levels 2-4					level 3	LEVEL 2	levels 3-4	5,8,15, 32,11,2 20,16	NeVo 1	NiVk 7,NgVn 4,NdVo 1
FLINT CREEK	9	pit 8a	levels 3-4	pit 39 all levels											levels 4-6				NdVo-3	NbVo 1, NiVk 6,NdVo 2,NdVo 4
BRITISH MOUNTAIN	14	Level 6	level 6	pit 37 level 6	level 4	level 6	LEVEL 6	LEVELS 6	level 6	LEVEL 6	LEVEL 6	LEVEL 6	LEVEL 6	LEVEL 6						

This site, called Engigstciak, was originally found in the fall of 1954[1] and the first excavations took place during July and August of 1955. It is located on a small erosional remnant at the foot of the British Mountains on the Arctic coast about 16 miles from the Arctic Ocean. (See Fig. 1). This mesa is along the east side of the Firth River about half a mile north of where the narrow steep canyon of the Firth gives way to the relatively wide valley that becomes the Firth River delta. For the most part the land to the north of the site is rolling and pitted with numerous small lakes and areas of muskeg. This territory is covered with tundra flora. North of the site there are only two side streams coming into the Firth. They have deep valleys and willows on their bottoms and along their sides. South of the site, upstream, the valley of the Firth River becomes narrower and steeper and the third steep canyon entering the Firth to the south sees the northern limit of trees. Here there are large stands of poplar and pine as well as willow, though for the most part the valleys are grassland or have a tundra-like flora. Because of this occurrence of trees only ten miles south of the site and the widening of the valley right at the site, there are to be found on the river flats large quantities of driftwood which enhance this location as a camp spot. The fauna of the region varies seasonally. Black bear, Alaskan brown bear, wolves, mountain sheep, and some caribou occupy this region the year round. In both the fall and spring there are large numbers of ducks and geese as well as ptarmigan. Early in the spring the salmon move down the Firth to the ocean and

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[1] I would like to thank Alex and Frank Stefansson who were guides and pilots during the original survey and Old Roland who led me to Engigstciak in 1954. During the 1955 expedition I was indebted to Mabel Stefansson, Georgina Stefansson, Frank Stefansson, Willy Stefansson, Sandy Stefansson, Alex Stefansson, Hugh Smith, Elijah Allen, and Jalil Jawad, who assisted in the excavations.

Finally I could contain myself no longer and asked why they weren't surprised. They then explained that the old Eskimo myths say that the first people of the Arctic were midgets. Obviously these small tools must have been used by those little people. In fact, it was good evidence to them that those Eskimo myths, which the white man sometimes scoffed at, were correct.

In the summer of 1955 we returned to this site of the "midgets" and spent nine weeks excavating. The site turned out to be even better than I had hoped for because instead of uncovering just one archaeological culture we found the remains of nine different complexes of tools, one on top of the other. Our study of these materials is not finished. We expect to go back for further excavation this summer. However, even at this stage of our investigations we can discern a number of items that bear on the problems of the early movements of peoples of Asia into the New World. I will mention only a few of the more important ones.

Our earliest culture, which consists of ten crude choppers and scrapers, may be as old as any culture complex found so far in the New World. The bases for considering it old are geological and paleontological. The culture itself is in a sand layer underneath gray clays. Analysis of these gray clays has revealed that they were laid down by the ocean when the water level was over 200 feet higher than at present. Furthermore, associated with the tools was a fragment of buffalo bone that was larger than any of those in our comparative series